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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3042.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1886.

PRICE
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

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GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held at the Society's Apartments, Burlington House, on FEIDAY, Pebruary 19th, at 00s o'clock, and the ANNIVAL DINNER will take place the same Syening at the Criterion, Piccadilly, at Six o'clock.
Tellows and Visitors intending to dine are requested to leave their Names at the Society's Apartments.

PEITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—
The SIXTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT. February 17th, at 32, Sackwillo-sterel, Piccadilly, W.
Chair to be taken at 8 r.m. Antiquities will be exhibited and the following Papers read:—

Jowing rapers reau :— I. Pro-Norman Sculptured Stones at Heysham and Halton, Lancashire, by J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., A.I.C.E. F.S.A. (Scot). 2. "The Law of Burial in Woolien," by E. WALFORD, Esq., M.A. W. DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A. | Honoray E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A. | Secretaries.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 22, Albemarle-montes with lams, c.i.e., 'On Budchism in its Relation to Brah-manum.' F. J. Goldbald, Society.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 11, Chandos-street. Onvendish-square. W.—THURSDAY, 18th February, at 4.55 p.m., ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. P. EDWARD DOVE. Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of AGRICULTURAL BOUGATION.

The EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Society's Senior Prizes and Certificates will take place in the week commencing TUES-BLY, May II, 1886 Copies of the Ragulations and of the Form of Entry (which is required to be sent in by April 1. 1889) may be had on appliating the Commence of th tion to 12, Hanover-square, London, W.

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS, 9, Conduit-street, W.
Lecture, THURSDAY, 18th. by GEO. C. HAITÉ. Esq., 'The Tendencies of Modern Art.' Walter Severa, Esq., in the chair.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1886.

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The description of the bombardment of

The description of the bombardment of Alexandria as viewed both from the fleet and the shore is concise, clear, and well worth reading. The marksmanship of our sailors was not, apparently, of a very superior character, and the damage done to the batteries was slight considering the weight and number of the projectiles discharged from the ships. Some part of this, however, must be attributed to the large number of shells which failed to explode or which exploded prematurely. Moreover, not only was the supply of ammunition on board the ships almost exhausted by one day's bombardment, but the store-ship Humber, which contained the only reserves,

"had been despatched from Malta without a single filled common shell on board, and actually without powder to fill the empty shells she had brought with her, and most of which were of an obsolete pattern and unserviceable. Further than this, she had brought no fuzes, and as the vessels of war had no reserves of powder, they would, had hostilities been resumed, have been speedily reduced to a state of comparative impotence."

One of the first incidents in the second stage of the operations of 1882 was the seizure of Port Said, in connexion with which Mr. Royle tells the following amusing story:—

"A midshipman not more than fifteen years of age was told off with a party of blue-jackets to take possession of the Company's telegraph apparatus. The Company's employés stood aghast with solemn faces. Such an act of desecration had never been even dreamt of. Presently the Company's Telegraph Agent arrived full of dignity and importance, and, apparently unconscious of what had taken place, walked towards his office. He was stopped at the entrance by the small midshipman, who said with a very good French accent, 'On ne passe pas.' The Frenchman (all the important posts in the Company are filled by Frenchmen) looked at the diminutive object in front of him with dignified astonishment, and demanded, 'Qui êtes vous 'Que voulez vous ici?' 'Je suis içi pour empêcher le monde d'entrer,' answered the midshipman. The Frenchman, quite bewildered, looked round, and from the long faces of his colleagues was able to guess the truth. His anger and humiliation at first prevented his uttering a word. It was not so much that his office had been seized, but that such an important mission should have been confided to so small a midshipman. This was the bitterest sting of all. Had he but been suppressed by a troop of soldiers with fixed bayonets, his dignity at least would have been saved, though the result might have been the same. 'Ces sacrés Anglais veulent se moquer cela,' was his remark to his brother officials."

Though Mr. Royle's account of the operations which culminated in the destruction of the Egyptian army at Tel el Kebir is clear, and his criticisms judicious, he adds little to our stock of knowledge on the subject. In one matter, indeed, neither he nor other writers are complete in their statements. We refer to the attack on General Graham at Kassassin on the 9th of September. Mr. Royle says that the British force was nearly surprised, but was saved by the cool resolution of Col. Pennington and a troop of the 13th Bengal Lancers. As a matter of fact, Col. Coghill, of the 19th Hussars, com-manding the small force of cavalry present, warned General Graham very early that an attack was about to take place, but was practically pooh-poohed. Notwithstanding, however, the colonel maintained his vigilance, got his men under arms, and, when Col. Pennington was hard pressed, afforded that officer prompt and much needed support.

To the behaviour of the Egyptians at Tel el Kebir some injustice has been done. According to Mr. Royle "the trenches, after the battle, were found to be filled with dead, mostly bayoneted." Again:—

"The black regiments, composed of Negroes from the Soudan, were especially noticeable for their pluck, fighting bravely hand to hand with their assailants. It has been well observed that more intelligence and less downright cowardice on the part of their officers might have converted these men into a formidable army."

For the story of the massacre of the forces of Hicks Pasha, of the detachment accompanied by Capt. Moncrieff, and of Baker Pasha's troops, we must, from want of space, refer to the book itself and pass on to the first Suakin expedition. At El Teb General Graham by a skilful manœuvre purchased his victory—except as regards the useless cavalry charge—at a cheap rate. He rather injured his popularity, however, by the damaging passage in his despatch regarding the conduct of the 42nd Highlanders, "The Royal Highlanders were somewhat out of hand." This statement

was bad enough, but was emphasized and aggravated by a speech which he made to the Black Watch as they were starting for Tamai:—

"To the amazement of every one who heard him, he said that, although he claimed to have the reputation of the old Black Watch as much at heart as any of the officers, he could not say that he was altogether pleased with their performance the other day at El-Teb. He was understood to refer to the fact that the Regiment had not broken into the double when amongst the enemy's rifle-pits, and to the rate at which they had fired away their ammunition. But to show that he had not lost confidence in them, he went on to say he was going to place the Black Watch in front throughout the coming operations. With that unfortunate speech rankling in the minds of both officers and men, the General sent the Regiment on its way. Not only was the speech ill-advised, but, as everybody knew, except Graham himself, it was unjust. Its effect was apparent later on."

The fact is the 42nd, knowing that in front of them were rifle-pits full of the enemy, resolved to proceed steadily and to maintain their formation, thus showing that they possessed a truer military instinct than their general. General Graham's courage has ever been conspicuous; but it is notorious that he is not skilful in handling troops, and his measures at Tamai proved that what might have been predicted from his want of experience was an incontestable fact:—

"Of the nature of the surprise intended for Graham at the ravine, he had, as he admits in his despatch, full and ample warning beforehand. The spy, who gave the information advised making a détour to the left of the position, and then moving up the ravine in which Osman Digna's followers lay concealed. Graham would thus take them in flank, be able to shell them, and avoid the sudden rush from cover which was intended, and which so nearly proved disastrous. But the General seems to have paid little attention to the warning. He did, it is true, make a slight détour on approaching the ravine; but he marched his men up to its very brink. If, as appears from his despatch, he ever had the intention of sweeping the ravine with artillery fire before attacking, he either forgot or neglected to carry it out, and the result was what has been seen."

Obviously to bring up the 2nd Brigade to a position just short of the ravine was a most injudicious proceeding, as he thus rendered his superiority of fire useless. What followed was worse:—

"At this moment Graham gave the order 'Forty-second, Charge!' and the Black Watch forming the left half-face of the square, remembering the General's speech of two days before, cheered and broke away at the double. The 65th half battalion, on the right face of the square, heard no order given to them, but, seeing the Highlanders dash ahead, they too rushed or."

As the author justly remarks :-

"The charge was made at nothing. The front rank doubled, whilst the flank and rear only followed at quick time. It was, as a critic remarked, taking the lid off the box. It is only fair to suppose that the order was given in the excitement of the fight and without consideration. Graham did, it is believed, afterwards admit that he had no recollection of having given the order at all, and that this was his impression is evident from the tone of his despatch. A braver soldier than General Graham, or one possessing a more gallant and confident bearing in action, does not exist; but the very inability to see danger sometimes becomes, in a General especially, a danger in itself."

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Much of the second volume is devoted to the heroic Gordon and the relief expedition. We can assure our readers that they will find this part of Mr. Royle's book written in an impartial manner, though it is evident what his personal convictions are. Respecting the choice of routes, he remarks that General Stephenson, being on the spot and having conferred with the naval officers who had been employed in exploring the Nile, ought to have been accepted as the highest authority on the subject, and

"his opinion was strongly adverse to the Nile route, and in favour of that by Souakim and Berber.....It may be argued that assuming that the route by Souakim was possible, and of this there seems no doubt, the relief expedition, even if it had to fight its way step by step, must eventually have arrived in much less time than the many months occupied by Wolseley on the river route."

To assist in the Nile navigation 380 Canadian boatmen were engaged, but, as Mr. Royle remarks in a foot-note, "It subsequently transpired that many of the voyageurs had absolutely no experience in the management of boats, and were worse than useless." Lord Wolseley wrote to Lord Hartington in high terms respecting the whale boats, yet, as our author observes:—

"As a commentary on the above, it may be mentioned that nine out of sixteen boats which brought up some of the Duke of Cornwall's regiment were lost, and the remainder, owing to the slightness of their build, had to be patched with tin to prevent their sinking—over fifty boats in all were lost."

The conduct of Sir Charles Wilson in delaying his departure from Gubat for Khartoum is temperately discussed, and the conclusion arrived at is the following:—

"The only error was in not disregarding every other consideration and pushing on at all hazards the moment the steamers became available. That this could only have been accomplished by incurring dangers greater even than those which were ultimately encountered is likely enough. But it was, as the result showed, the only means by which the failure of the expedition might have been avoided."

Our own opinion is that Sir Charles Wilson did what ninety-nine out of a hundred commanders would have done, but that the hundredth, being a great general, might possibly have done more.

General Graham's second expedition had for its sole result the serious weakening of Osman Digna's power, and showing how splendidly the British soldier fights even under the most trying circumstances. The generalship displayed was certainly not remarkable for its excellence, and was marked by one most discreditable episode, viz., the surprise of McNeill's zereba on the 22nd of March.

"As a fact, large bodies of them had been observed from Souakim at 7 A.M. that morning crossing from the direction of Hasheen. This being so, it seems hard to believe that, even allowing for the difficult nature of the ground, a proper system of scouting and outposts would not have revealed their approach and given time to prepare for their reception. Instead of this, what was done was to employ a portion of a squadron of Lancers in forming a chain of posts at a distance of 1,000 yards, or a little over half-a-mile from the zeriba, to form the remainder on open ground 500 yards nearer still, and to keep a squadron of Hussars patrolling

between the zeriba and Souakim, the side the least likely to be attacked. Of the outposts thrown out from 80 to 120 yards in advance of the Indian Regiments it is unnecessary to say anything. The inadequacy of these precautions was shown by the result."

There is, indeed, among impartial military critics but one opinion about the capacity of the general in command. To use the old maxim, there is no discredit in being defeated, but to be surprised is disgraceful. With this remark we must close our review of a useful book, which ought to have been provided with an index.

Madame Mohl and her Friends. By Kathleen O'Meara. (Bentley & Son.)

This very pleasant book of Miss O'Meara's ought to have an almost equal attraction for two classes of persons, those who knew Madame Mohl and those who did not. Even the first class would make a not inconsiderable audience, while as for the second, almost every one who knows anything of French literature or society has heard of the Miss Clarke who was the friend of Chateaubriand and Fauriel and Ampère and Quinet, the Madame Mohl who-English wife of a German savant as she was—presided over what was, by common consent, the last of the salons of Paris. Of this latter class, too, many must have heard more or less vaguely of the personal peculiarities of Madame Mohl: her quaint appearance, her quainter manners, and the occasional excursions into downright rudeness which she permitted herself. Miss O'Meara does not attempt to pass over these, such as the awful moment when, for no apparent reason and with no apparent connexion, in a soirée specially given in honour of Madame Ristori, and attended by many other distinguished Italians, the hostess suddenly blurted out at the top of her voice an opinion that all Italians were canaille. For such an escapade as this there could of course be no excuse, and very good haters of Bonapartism and all its works may perhaps admit that there was not much more for the theatrical discourtesy of tearing up in the equerry's face a polite invitation to the Tuileries. But in general, if not in particular instances, there were excuses to be found for the wilful "jeune Anglaise," who persisted in behaving like a "jeune Anglaise" till she was past ninety. In the first place she had the perilous experience of having always been either the pet or the queen of her society, and in the second she found early that Frenchmen expected every Englishwoman who was not a stiff prude to be eccentric. It was only human nature that in playing the part for three quarters of a century she should sometimes overplay it. Her real kindness of heart, her interest in human character, and the singular ability with which she played the difficult part of salon hostess are not likely to be denied by any

It was, we suppose, unavoidable that Miss O'Meara should make some general remarks on salons, and she has not fallen too deeply into the commonplaces of the subject. The reader will sometimes be tempted to smile over the complaints of the decadence of the institution, and no doubt with a little leisure and research he might produce a catena of not dissimilar

lamentations, daing back nearly to the time of the incomparable Arthénice herself. A text for comment might also be found in Miss O'Meara's admission (following Madame Mohl herself) that the supposed unsuitableness of the Briton to salon life consists not so much in his unwillingness to talk as in his unwillingness to be talked to. The truth is that, as is here confessed, the theory of the salon was to some extent that of an informal private dramatic performance where two or three causeurs en titre edified the company. Now, as Mr. Carlyle remarked (though nobody ever exemplified his own theory worse according to the Golden Rule), "to sit as a passive bucket and be pumped into can in the long run be exhilarating to no creature." Yet again the reader may smile a little at the lamentation over modern "inability to stay at home." If the virtuous men and women, our fathers and mothers who were before us, always stayed at home, how did they manage to meet in salons?

However, he will be an ungracious and an unseasonably serious person who spends too much time in pondering such questions as this in reference to Miss O'Meara's volume of anecdotage and character sketching. It is much better to turn the pages and enjoy the various stories which are scattered over them. Very amusing is the picture of the free-and-easy dinners when Miss Clarke was still unmarried and her mother still alive, and when, Fauriel, Mohl, and some other habitués having been invited, the whole party would after dinner indulge in a siesta preparatory to the labours of the evening's conversation, the gentlemen stretched in armchairs, the lady curled up on the sofa. The legend of Madame Mohl greeting the Queen, whom she had never before met, with a "Well, your Majesty, so we're to have no war," is excellent, and it is not at all necessary to inquire into the evidence. The anecdote of M. Mohl, who hated music, being met coming downstairs at a party where Jenny Lind was about to sing, and saying, "I enjoyed talking to her very much; and when that noise is over I shall go upstairs again," has, we think, been told of others, but it is good enough to bear repetition. Miss O'Meara says that "a cosmopolitan Englishwoman, herself a queen of society," once remarked to her, "Madame Mohl was the only Englishwoman I ever knew in any rank who was absolutely free from vulgarity," a speech which, we venture to suggest, proved that at least the cosmopolitan Englishwoman who was also a queen of society was no exception to her own rule. These sweeping judgments are, of course, as absurd as they are in bad taste. But the context, it is fair to say, shows that the distinguished person was probably making a confusion between vulgarity and snobbishness — both bad things, but by no means identical in their badness.

It is, however, hardly fair to go on extracting Miss O'Meara's stories, for her book is not long, a black line round each page adding to the attractiveness of its appearance, but considerably curtailing the amount of text. The last pages, as in most biographies of persons much given to society, are a little melancholy; and the lovers of solitude may perhaps have their revenge when they read of the old

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hostess's grief over her diminished retinue and her failing powers. But the book as a whole is thoroughly pleasant. A few little matters might be revised. We do not quite know why "M. Laprade" should be robbed of his "de," and we do not think that Dr. Lejeune was ever Bishop of Peter-borough, while in some of the earlier chapters it would be advisable, if it could be done, to make the chronology a little clearer. It is true that Madame Mohl's own idiosyncrasy rather stands in the way of this. The most feminine of her weaknesses was an inveterate tendency to conceal her age and to muddle up references to things past. This foible, common enough in middle - aged women and those who are only just entering old age, is perhaps rarer in those who, like Madame Mohl, have long reached and passed three score and ten. But she never seems to have consented to wear without protest the "crown of glory."

Old Times. By John Ashton. (Nimmo.) Mr. John Ashton is doing a good deal of what Carlyle would have called "journeywork," and he is doing it in a straight-forward and commendable way. If it be scarcely possible to raise such volumes as 'Old Times' to the dignity of literaturethough they are decidedly preferable to much modern so-called literature—it is possible by a conscientious and unob-trusive method to render them of real service to the reader. Those of us who have pored over the columns of the Public Advertisers, or Courants, or Post-Boys of the last century, where the "scurvy letter" shows through each side of the dingy "tobacco-" and sometimes comes off upon the opposite page as well, may justly regard this kind of inquiry as a piece of convict labour to which a human being might be condemned, but on which he could never possibly be employed by his own desire. The greater, then, should be the gratitude of his readers to Mr. Ashton, who, for their benefit, has undertaken such a thankless task. They are already in his debt for the volume which he issued not long ago under the title of 'Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne,' a compila-tion which, now that it has been furnished with the index which was wanting in the first edition, is gradually becoming indis-pensable to the students of Swift and Pope and Addison. If the present volume is not likely to gain so permanent a place, it is the fault of the time, and not of the writer. The age of Anne was richer, more compact, and lastly (which is no small matter) remoter than that section of the reign of the third George which Mr. Ashton has chosen for illustration in 'Old Times.' His present period is the twelve years which lie between the appearance of the Times under its present name in 1788 and the end of the century. It is true that a good many things happened in this brief space. There was the French Revolution, for instance, bringing to this country its thousands of *émigrés*, real and spurious to be supplemented at time report on spurious, to be supplemented as time went on by some five-and-twenty thousand prisoners of war; there was the illness of the king; there was the mutiny at the Nore; there was the Irish rebellion; there were the battles of St. Vincent, of Camperdown, of the Nile; there was even a fruitless and

ridiculous French invasion. But with politics Mr. Ashton has as little to do as with the scandal about the court and the royal family which he so wisely foregoes. The middle classes, their acts and manners, are the staple of his book, and these he has illustrated amply from the profusion of social paragraphs which, before steam and elec-tricity kept us (to use the now popular phrase) in touch with the ends of the earth, played very much the part that Swift assigns to elephants "in Afric maps," and filled the gaps of information. As before, he has illustrated his book with outline sketches, which are chiefly borrowed from satirical prints. These are no doubt authentic and sufficient. But to print them as page plates in sanguine on a tinted ground, though it may give a false air of that luxury so dear to modern book lovers, is surely a little too pretentious, and we prefer his earlier plan of inserting them in the body of the text.

Beyond saying that Mr. Ashton has arranged his material under the heads of "Dress," "Navy and Army," "Social Economy," "Theatres," "Law and Police," &c., we cannot attempt to describe his, of necessity, dispersed and discon-nected pages. In the chapters respecting dress the illustrations seem unusually numerous, though, for binders' reasons—and they should, in the circumstances, be exceedingly valid reasons—it is not always easy to identify them with the text. But the laudatores temporis acti can still, from the "pictured shapes," recreate themselves with the spectacle of the utterly fantastic appearance which their great-grandfathers presented when they masqueraded in Anglo Gallic garments as Bucks, Choice Spirits, Jessamies, Smarts, Macaronis, Scaramouches, and the like. This was the era of the spencer, of which Hood sang; and the Jean Debry, in which mood sang; and the Jean Debry, in whose "quilted lappelles and stuffed sleeves our emaciated beaux," says the Times, "are like a dry walnut in a great shell"; and Mr. Ashton gives a copy of Gillray's capital caricature of "A French Taylor fitting John Bull with a Jean de Bry," not at all to that honest gentleman's satisfaction. "The items of a fashionable Taylor's bill" agree items of a fashionable Taylor's bill," says a paragraph dated September 6th, 1799,

"are not a little curious at present: Ditto to pasteboard for your back; ditto to buckram for your cape; ditto, for wool for your shoulders, and cotton for your chest. Shakespeare talks of Nature's Journeymen who make men indifferently, but our Journeymen Taylors make their customers of any form and dimensions the their customers of any form and dimensions they think proper."

Some of the court dresses, and especially the birthday suits, must have been of unusual magnificence. Here is the outer shell or husk of Mr. Skeffington, a famous dresser of those days :-

" A brown spotted silk coat and breeches, with a white silk waistcoat richly embroidered with silver, stones, and shades of silk: the design was large baskets of silver and stones, filled with bouquets of roses, jonquilles, &c., the ensemble producing a beautiful and splendid effect."

Of the ladies' dress the leading characteristics appear to have been absence of waist, excess of feather, and general scantiness of clothing in other respects. All these peculiarities receive illustrations in the columns of the *Times*, which vacillate between austerity and humour in under eighteen.

a manner quite inconceivable to its modern readers. "Amongst prudent papas," it says in 1794, "the favourite toast at this time is 'The present fashion of our wives and daughters,' viz., No waste." Then comes the following announcement :-

"Corsettes about six inches long, and a slight buffon tucker of two inches high, are now the only defensive paraphernalia of our fashionable Belles, between the necklace and the apronstrings (Times, June 24th, 1795)."

As regards feathers, we learn that doors had to be heightened and lustres raised to accommodate the towering head-dresses in vogue: The Ladies now wear feathers exactly of their own length, so that a woman of fashion is twice as long upon her feet as in her bed." Upon the subject of scanty clothing the Thunderer of 1799 waxes severe: "The fashion of false bosoms has at least this utility, that it compels our fashionable fair to wear something." Mr. Ashton might have advantageously omitted from this section the toilet series of illustrations. They are too suggestive of Swift's 'Lady's Dressing Room,' and the loathsome lines Dressing Room, and the loathsome lines beginning "Corinna, pride of Drury Lane," to be wholly pleasant.

The Navy and Army, and especially the system of impressment, which often gave rise to desperate and even fatal encounters, afford Mr. Ashton much material which we must perforce neglect. Here, however, is an account of a female sailor which should be interesting to the amateurs of "Mother Ross" and Hannah Snell :-

"There is at present in the Middlesex Hosrital, a young, and delicate female, who calls herself Miss T—lb—t, and who is said to be related to some families of distinction; her story is very singular:—At an early period of her life, having been deprived by the villainy of a trustee, of a sum of money bequeathed to her by a de-ceased relation of high rank, she followed the fortunes of a young Naval officer, to whom she was attached, and personated a common sailor was attached, and personated a common sailor before the mast, during a cruise in the North Seas. In consequence of a lovers' quarrel, she quitted the ship, and assumed for a time the military character; but her passion for the sea prevailing, she returned to her favourite element, did good service, and received a severe wound, on board Earl St. Vincent's ship, on the glorious 14th of February, and again bled in the cause of her country, in the engagement off Camperdown. On this last occasion her knee was shattered, and an amoutation is likely to ensue. This and an amputation is likely to ensue. This spirited female, we understand, receives a pension of 20t., from an illustrious Lady, which is about to be doubled (*Times*, November 4th,

The extreme youth of the contemporary British officer seems to have afforded much food for satire :-

"Over a Warehouse for fashionable dresses, in Fleet Street, is written up 'Speculum modorum,' or, the mirror of the fashions; and several young Gentlemen of the Guards are actually learning Latin in order to understand them. Others have sent for the Alphabet, in gingerbread, as preliminary education (*Times*, October 27th, 1795)."
"Some of the sucking Colonels of the Guards have expressed their dislike of the short skirts.

They say they feel as if they were going to be flogged (*Times*, November 21st, 1797)."

That there was really ground for this is clear from the fact that the Duke of York in 1795 ordered a return of the number of captains under twelve and lieutenant-colonels

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Gaming, which Steele attacked at the beginning and Hogarth in the middle of the century, still seems to have been flourishing at the close. This was the era in which Lady Archer, Lady Buckinghamshire, and other women of fashion kept faro tables, at which their guests were plundered; and the caricaturists made merry over their iniquitous and semi-privileged proceedings. A clever but anonymous satirical artist published a pair of plates in which four titled ladies dividing their spoil were compared with an equal number of bona robas portioning out the petty booty filched from their paramours of St. Giles's. There were other squibs in which "Faro's Daughters" received more summary treatment. Some of the paragraphs under this head are significant enough:—

"To such a height has the spirit of gambling arisen, that at some of the great Tables it is not uncommon to see the stake consist wholly of property in kind. A house of furniture was last week lost to a Lady in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall. The successful party had played against it, the stock of a farm in the County of Essex (Times, September 25th, 1797)."

"At some of our first Boarding Schools, the

"At some of our first Boarding Schools, the fair pupils are now taught to play whist, and cassino. Amongst their winning ways, this may not be the least agreeable to Papa and Mamma. It is calculated that a clever child, by its cards, and its novels, may pay for its own education (Times, November 2nd, 1797)."

On the theatrical and operatic chapters, with their capital picture of the Bishop of Durham (there were bishops also in those days!) falling pell-mell with his crozier upon the short-skirted ballet-dancers, much might be said, but we must content ourselves with simply noting that, despite the wise proclamations of Queen Anne at the outset of the century, spectators still seem to have encumbered the stage:—

"The Stage at the Opera is so crowded, that Madame Rose, in throwing up her fine muscular arm into a graceful attitude, inadvertently levelled three men of the first quality at a stroke (Times, May 9th, 1796)."

Over masquerades, concerts, Madame Cornelys (who only by her miserable end belongs to this date), Renwick Williams, the "Monster" (whose vanity it was to wound unoffending women with a tuck or sword-cane), the deeds of the resurrectionists, and the humours of Jeffrey Dunstan, we must be content to pass in silence. From the final cluster of "Varieties" we cull two paragraphs with which we close our account of this most readable book:—

"Last Sunday, agreeable to his sentence in the Ecclesiastical Court, a Butcher of Newport Market did penance in St. Ann's Church, for scandalizing a neighbour's character (Times, December 2nd, 1796)."

"On Saturday evening last, John Lees, steelburner, sold his wife for the small sum of 6d. to Samuel Hall, fellmonger, both of Sheffield. Lees gave Hall one guinea immediately, to have her taken off the day following by the coach; she was delivered up with a halter round her neck, and the clerk of the market received 4d. for toll...... (Times, March 30th, 1796)."

Two cases of this kind, says Mr. Ashton, occurred as late as 1882.

Italian Popular Tales. By Thomas Frederick Crane, A.M., Professor of the Romance Languages in Cornell University. (Macmillan & Co.)

PROF. CRANE'S work forms one of the best collections of popular tales hitherto published. So exhaustive is his treatment of his subject that the folk-tales of Italy may now claim to be fully represented, so far as English readers are concerned. He deprives of all future excuse for coming before the public the tourists who amuse themselves in Italy with gathering together a few of the stories which meet their eyes or ears, and are unwilling that their labours should remain unrecognized. The constant repetition of such narratives is beginning to become somewhat tedious. When a tale has been not only twice told, but twenty times told, its interest dwindles almost to the vanishing point. There is but little chance now of any folk-tales being found in the well-known countries of Europe which can fairly boast of the charm of novelty, though in less explored regions it is possible that some popular fictions may be discovered which differ materially from those that have already been brought to light, and which may assist in explaining some of the problems which folk-lorists are at present obliged to leave unsolved.

Prof. Crane has for many years occupied himself with the legendary lore as well as with the literature of the south of Europe, and he speaks with special authority when he deals with the various questions to which his present subject gives rise. The method which he has adopted in turning to account his vast store of materials is the best to which collectors and editors can have recourse. He has selected out of an immense number of tales more than a hundred of those which offer the most salient features, and he has accompanied them by short summaries of their most striking variants as well as by notes in which the results of a singularly wide range of reading are embodied. He speaks with the greatest modesty of his own share in the work, he puts forward no pet theory of his own, and he makes no attempt to resolve the tales he tells into solar myths on the one hand, or survivals of savagery on the other. From first to last his work is thoroughly sound and scholarly.

As the introduction to the work justly says, the Italian folk-tales for the most part "do not differ materially from those of the rest of Europe," and those among them which Prof. Crane has classed under the heading of "fairy tales" possess "but little local colouring." Most of them are variants of stories with which German, Norwegian, French, and other collectors have already made us well acquainted. It is only in the semi-religious legends that any comparatively unfamiliar features occur. As a specimen of the latter class may be taken the somewhat heathenish story from Pitrè's admirable collection of Sicilian folkstales, a work from which Prof. Crane has borrowed freely, and of which he speaks in terms of high and deserved praise:—

"Once upon a time there lived a husband and wife, and they were both bound in gossipry with a certain man. The husband got arrested, and was taken away to prison. Now the gossip was very fond of his cummer, and used often to go and visit her. One day she said to him:

'Gossip, shall we go and visit my husband?'
'Certainly, cummer,' said her gossip; so off
they went. On the way they bought a large
melon—for it was the melon season—to take to
the poor prisoner. We are but flesh and blood!
The gossip and his cummer sinned against St.
John. In short, they brought things to a pretty
pass. St. John wasn't going to let that pass
unpunished. When they had come to the prison
and had visited the prisoner, before going away
they wanted to make a present to the jailer. So
they gave him the melon. He cut it open before their eyes. Horror of horrors! When the
middle of it a head! Now this was the head of
St. John, which had slipped itself in there for
the purpose of bringing home their sin to the
minds of the gossips."

The Life and Work of Syed Ahmed Khan, C.S.I. By Lieut.-Col. G. F. I. Graham, B.S.C. (Blackwood & Sons.)

SYED AHMED KHAN has been at once a leader in modern Mohammedan literature, a religious, social, and educational reformer. and a distinguished official whom for more than a quarter of a century the Government of India have delighted to honour. His name first came into prominence during the Mutiny, and it is gratifying to learn that his services during that time were not forgotten afterwards, when his abilities marked him out as competent for high position. He has held important judicial posts, and of late years has been a member of the Legislative Council. He has, moreover, had the good fortune of having a son who at a very early age has been raised to the bench of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

Syed Ahmed's name, however, will be chiefly remembered for the self-sacrificing zeal with which he has devoted himself to the object of raising the Mohammedans of India from the apathy in regard to educational matters into which they have fallen in recent times. His admiration for his religion has never blinded him to the actual condition of its followers, and there is a frank admission of the truth in all his utterances on the subject. In one of his letters from London in 1869 he said:—

"The mass of my fellow countrymen, the Hindus, and my unfortunate co-religionists, are still lying at the bottom of the path of ignorance, and apparently will long remain there. The Mohammedans will perhaps remain there so long that their elevation to civilization shall be impossible, and their present mental malady shall become incurable. The fatal shroud of complacent self-esteem is wrapt around the Mohammedan community: they remember the old tales of their ancestors, and think that there are none like themselves."

This decadence of a great race is no doubt due to many causes; but in the view of Syed Ahmed Khan the chief cause is the estrangement of Mohammedans from the thoughts and aspirations of the nineteenth century. To remove this he has laboured all his life by his writings, by the founding of translation societies, and by the establishment, under great difficulties, of an Anglo-Oriental college at Allyghur, based on the model of an English public school, which shall, in its turn, serve as a model for other colleges throughout the country. The cause of England's civilization, he urged, is that all the arts and sciences can be studied by the English people in their own language;

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and he would give a like advantage to the people of India. "Those natives of India," he wrote,

"who are really bent on improving and bettering India must remember that the only way of compassing this is by having the whole of the arts and sciences translated into their own lanarts and sciences translated into their own lan-guage. I should like to have this written in gigantic letters on the Himalayas for the remem-brance of future generations. If they be not translated India can never be civilized."

Syed Ahmed Khan has not escaped the fate which has attended religious and social reformers in every age. "The priests at Mecca," Col. Graham says,

"denounced him as a renegade, as a 'lieutenant of the Evil One,' and hoped that 'God would destroy him.' Of the College at Allyghur one priest wrote: 'In this case no assistance is allowed to give assistance to or countenance the establishment of such as institution..... It is the establishment of such an institution. It is moreover the duty of the faithful to destroy it, if it be established, and to chastise to the utmost those who are friendly to it.'"

Syed Ahmed Khan's views as to the causes of the Indian Mutiny are deserving of attention, as having been written down while the events were recent, and by one who, more than most writers on the subject, was familiar with the secret springs of action at work in the hearts of the people. There is no reason to question his main conclusion that the great evil of the time was the gulf that separated the rulers and the ruled, and the absence from the councils of the former of any voice that could speak with authority for the latter. This evil, he admits, has since then been to some extent remedied, but there is still, he contends, much room for improvement, especially in the attitude of the Imperial Parliament towards Indian

In conclusion, it may be said that the work is not without its lighter parts, in which Syed Ahmed Khan describes in his delightfully simple fashion his first impressions of European and especially of English life. Not the least important of the public services of men of his stamp is that which they render in conveying to the people of India some knowledge of the results of English polity as seen in the lives of individual Englishmen in their own homes.

The Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire. By R. Copley Christie. (Chetham Society.)

WHETHER there are many counties, or even one other county, so rich as Lancashire in church and school libraries must remain a matter of doubt until we can thank another editor for so careful and complete a history as Mr. Christie has given us of those in Lancashire. His present book is not merely an excellent contribution to the Chetham Series, but a publication which on many accounts will be welcomed everywhere. Mr. Christie has spared no labour in accumulating his facts, and in many cases these were to be arrived at only after much inquiry and sometimes disappointment. Nor is his book simply a set of dry lists of books out of catalogues. For not only does he supply the reader with a sufficient account of how the books originally got into their present localities, but he states by whom they were given, for what purposes and at

what time, the losses which they have sustained, and the injuries which they have suffered. More even than this: almost every page is full of notes describing the particular distribution of the particular distribution. lar edition, not only of the important or rare books, but of the great majority of them, with ample notices of their authors. So that Mr. Christie's volume is valuable biographically and bibliographically as well

We have just used the words "important or rare," but with reference to the libraries described by Mr. Christie these terms are applicable to very few indeed of the books in them. A different result of his inquiries might have been expected. It is true that collections given to schools or parishes would not be likely to furnish many examples of rare poetry or romance or plays; yet, on the other hand, ranging as far back as some of these libraries do, to two or three centuries ago, it is a disappointment to find scarcely more than half-a-dozen volumes which any one would now care to open either from their rarity or intrinsic merit. Since the beginning of the reign of James I. there have been hundreds of books printed which would have been likely to be found in the study of a country elergyman or schoolmaster of the day, and might be valuable or interesting now. For example, a first edi-tion of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' might have tion of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' might have dazzled Mr. Christie, or the first edition of Cocker's 'Arithmetic.' Or, again, books connected with the ecclesiastical disputes of Laud's time, or of the Nonjurors, might have been looked for; or, as some of the old parsons may have had a legal turn of mind, it might have crossed the imagination that empares many collections ever another mind, it might have crossed the imagination that among so many collections even another copy of the fourth volume of Prynne's 'Records' might be within the range of possibility. In such searches as that of Mr. Christie nothing in the way of a "find" is beyond a possibility. We know, of our own knowledge, one case which happened about thirty wars ago where an old parish library thirty years ago, where an old parish library was sold to raise a few pounds for the repairs of the church. The books, filling two big chests, were worth nothing with one excep tion, and that one, perfect and in admirable condition, was a unique copy of an unknown Prymer of Henry VIII.'s time, printed by one of the early Reformers, and different from Hilsey's.

The reason why the general character of these Lancashire school and church libraries is so uninteresting and unimportant is not far to seek: they were almost all given or collected at a time when Puritanism was rampant, and by owners who were themselves Puritans. Books of such a character have only a temporary interest, can lay no claim to learning except of a low class of controversial theology, and are wearisome and dull. The founder of the library and college at Manchester, Humphrey Chetham, gave money in his will for the establishment of five other parochial libraries of "godly English books." And by the title "godly" he meant a theology of the school of Caivin, and so the trustees who carried out his wishes understood him. good exchange for nearly all, if not all, the books still existing in the libraries which received the benefit of Chetham's bequest, would be the ten or twenty volumes which in the year 1533 belonged to the Warden

and Fellows of the Collegiate Church at Manchester. But these, as Mr. Christie says, "have long since disappeared, and no record of them remains except the will of the donor

Mr. Christie gives an account of about twenty church and of twelve school libraries. It is curious, even after making allowance for the predominance of worthless old Calvinistic divinity, how very few books remain among them which one has the least interest about or would wish to look at. The few, again, which once might have been of value, are ruined through want of care or wilful damage; for example, Fox's 'Acts and Monuments.' Copies of various editions are in these libraries, as of course might be looked for, but all more or less imperfect, and only one among them of the very rare first edition. It is in the school library at Hawkshead. The condition of the binding is bad, and the title is wanting, and so are about a dozen pages. Even in this state it is probably the most desirable book, to a collector, in all the libraries of which lists are here given.

Mr. Christie is generally accurate and painstaking in his notes upon any of the books that he thinks deserve them. But one or two mistakes may be remarked. In one or two mistakes may be remarked. In a note upon the school library at Burnley the editor says: "It is certain that the 'Supplication of Beggars' was not printed until 1528." It is always difficult to prove a negative, but, more than this, Mr. Christie will find in the British Museum a copy (believed to be the only one existing) which claims to be the original edition of 1524 or 1525. A facsimile of this was published by Pickering about forty years ago. Again, a book is mentioned which is said to have belonged to Edward VI., because it "has the royal arms with the letters 'E.R.' on each side." But binding of this style proves nothing of the kind; it was a favourite nettern for some twenty years in the middle pattern for some twenty years in the middle of the sixteenth century

The most important of the school libraries is that at Burnley, and the account which Mr. Christic gives of the removal of the Burnley books to their present abode ex-plains the destruction of other collections. The wonder is not that so many have been lost, but that any survive. When the old grammar school was pulled down, the books were moved first to a shed where the corporation fire-engines were kept, and packed away

uncovered :

uncovered:—

"In 1876 the room assigned for their accommodation was ready, and the removal was entrusted to the caretaker of the school, with the assistance of a horse and cart. There were about thirty steps from the roadway up to the room where the books were stored, and to use the man's own expression, it would have taken him all the day to have carried them down, so to save his time and trouble, he backed the cart under the window of the room, and borrowed a plank, and slid the books down into the cart."

All this within the last ten years; and it should be added that after arriving at their new home the books were kept undusted and piled up on the floor for two years more, until the bookcases were finished.

It is not often that old copies of the Greek Fathers supply anything amusing, still less often anything in the way of a love letter; but it seems that Origen's 'Homilies' was

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once used to convey an appeal for help to-wards gaining a lady's consent to marriage. On the margin of the second leaf is written :

"For ye Reverend Mr Baun, Vicar of Boden.
-Dear Sir,—I having seven times seen your fair sister am quite overcome with ye love of her, and I desire, dear sir, that you we speak a good word for me, and I shall allways be your friend and servant. I hope, sir, to come and see you in a very short time your words will so prevaile over your beautifull sister.

Mr. Christie will be rewarded for the pains and trouble he has taken if his publication can induce careless clergymen and schoolmasters to take more interest in collections of books given to their predecessors. That men are still careless cannot be disputed; they forget also that useless as many of such books may seem to be to themselves, yet they are not their own to We know an instance where deal with. within the last ten years an incumbent in the diocese of Winchester intended to sell to any bookseller whom he could get to buy them some three or four hundred volumes of theological books which had been bequeathed for the clergyman's use about one hundred and fifty years ago. True, the collection consists chiefly of books which True, the have been almost forgotten, but among them are a Walton's 'Polyglot' and a few scarce volumes. It is right to add that the incumbent thought better of his purpose, and the library still remains in the parsonage house.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

A Virgin Widow. By Oliver Grey. 3 vols.
(Remington & Co.)
A Life's Mistake. By Mrs. H. Lovett
Cameron. 2 vols. (Ward & Downey.)
Valentino. By W. W. Astor. (Fisher Unwin.)

'A Virgin Widow' is presumably a first effort, for it would be uncharitable to suppose that a writer of experience could be guilty of such a superlative manifestation of silliness. Within short limits it is impossible to convey an adequate notion of the literary merit of this story, yet a brief extract will perhaps serve to justify the foregoing remarks. The hero visits the lady who had nursed him in the Crimea, and thus is her attitude described :

"Pillowed on a scanty bedstead lay the brunette I had seen in my room but a short time since. How changed! and yet how ex-quisitely beautiful, with her wealth of black hair falling loosely in circles and semicircles over a spotless breast, and terminating promiscuously on the lily white sheet," &c.

The dialogue is conducted in the same florid vein. Strong men burst abruptly into tears, to which the grotesque epithet "bumping" is commonly applied, and bury their massive heads in their hands. We their massive heads in their hands. We also read of an "exorbitant black cat," of a "termination of blood to the head." and of "cogniac," and amid a host of other embellishments may be mentioned the Ouida-like proverb, "Nimia familiaritatis con-temptum parit." The work is on too large a scale to be a practical joke, yet it is im-

possible to imagine what other motives can have led to its appearance.

Mrs. Lovett Cameron returns to the old, yet ever new story of 'Auld Robin Gray,' and her version of the "life's mistake" is pretty and pathetic, in spite of its dilution in two volumes of words. Here, as in the original ballad, the girl who is faithless to an absent lover at the bidding of her father tells the tale of her own weakness, and does not spare herself; but the sympathy of the reader, as is meet and right, remains with the old man rather than with the young one. At any rate, this is so before the story ends, and it must be confessed that the young lover is well able to take care of himself. In fact, the author has not set herself to paint a melancholy picture, after the manner of most of her previous novels. Her plot is bright and cheerful on the whole, both hero and heroine eventually proving the truth of the motto adopted from Byron on the title-page, according to which, if hearts cannot be torn away "by sudden wrench," yet love may sink by slow decay. As two new loves rise to replace the one love that sinks, the reader is amply consoled for his sympathetic sorrow, and he puts down Mrs. Lovett Cameron's last romance with a feeling of satisfaction. There are four to sympathize with instead of two, and at least twice four in whom it is impossible not to be interested.

Valentino in Mr. Astor's novel is the personage who is usually known as Cæsar Borgia; sometimes, by an Italian corruption of the title which the French king gave him, as "il Duca Valentino"; but never heretofore, to the best of our knowledge, as Valentino tout court. However, if the story were well told, one need not quarrel about the name; but this condition, we regret to say, is not satisfied. There are plenty of exciting incidents, as there could not well fail to be in a story wherein any part of the history of that prince of unscrupulous adventurers is narrated; but unluckily they are told in so bald a style and with so little art in the arrangement that it is hardly possible for the reader to be more interested in them than if he read them in some dry primer. The author has studied the history of the times, and introduces a number of historical personages; but he lacks the art to make them live. Let any one who wants to observe the difference between one way and another of telling a story read Machiavelli's 'Description of the Method adopted by the Duke of Valentinois in the killing of Vitellozzo Vitelli, Oliverotto of Fermo, the Lord Paul Orsini, and the Duke of Gravina,' and then Mr. Astor's description of the same event, and see from which of the two he gets the more vivid idea of the business. The secretary's one little touch of Vitellozzo riding towards Sinigaglia on his mule to meet the duke "unarmed, and in a cloak lined with green, all downcast as if he were conscious of his coming death," is worth all the novelist's elaborate word-painting. We do not know, by the way, whence Mr. Astor has taken his authority for the details of this famous "masterpiece" of Borgia's; his version differs a good deal from that of Machiavelli. The truth appears to be that Mr. Astor has got his materials together, but has not learnt the art of combining them -without which a novel is not to be written. We also notice a lack of observation in small matters, such as proper names. Within three lines one man is called "Hypolite" and another "Cesare." Both were equally Italians; but if it was desirable to use a

French form for the first, the second ought surely to have been César. "Paolo Jove" is even more intolerable. Again, to speak of "Rodriguez Borgia" is to commit an error precisely similar to that involved in "le divin Williams." There is no royal road to mathematics, nor can a millionaire become a novelist by wishing.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL

New Guinea. By Charles Lyne. Low & Co.)—The secondary title of this little volume explains its real character and scope. It is simply "an account of the establishment of the British protectorate over the southern shores of New Guinea." In November, 1884, Common of New Guinea." In November, 1884, Commodore Erskine landed from H.M.S. Nelson at Port Moresby, and other places on the coast of New Guinea, to hoist the British flag and proclaim the British protectorate over that part of the coast which extends from the Dutch boundary to East Cape, "with all the islands adjacent thereto," including those in the Goschen Straits, Among those who accompanied the commodore throughout this cruise was Mr. Lyne, special commissioner for the Sydney Morning Herald, in which journal the contents of this book first in which journal the contents of this book first appeared. As Mr. Lyne thus saw a good deal of New Guinea and its people, and his letters about them are declared by Capt. Erskine to be full of interesting as well as trustworthy information, he has done well, we think, to lay the fruits of his experiences before the general reader, whose ideas about New Guinea must still be somewhat vague, in spite of the excitement lately caused by the rival claims of Australia and Germany. Unlike some special correspondents, Mr. Lyne keeps closely to the real purpose of his mission, the recording faithfully, without needless flourishes, all that he saw himself or learned from the mouths of living witnesses. He makes no attempt at fine or funny writing, nor has he filled out his book with borrowed matter, historical or ethnological. He leaves one to guess what kind of animal a wallaby is, nor does he sprinkle his pages with scraps of New Guinea dialect or folk-lore. His language is neither vulgar nor slangy; but why will he talk of an event as "transpiring," when it merely happened? This, however, is but a small fault to pick out of so many pages written with admir-able clearness and good taste. He wastes few words on any subject, however inviting, and yet seems to miss no fair occasion for telling a good story or giving suggestive sketches of the world that met his view. The manners and customs of the natives at home and abroad, the houses they live in, their bodily adornments, mental and moral traits, their modes of fighting, their friendliness to white men under fair treat-ment, the beauty of their natural surroundings, are all described with a facile, yet firm and care ful pen. We see how fashion exerts its power among the naked girls of New Guinea as ruth-lessly as among the belles of our own land; and the dandy flourishes alike in both countries. There is an amusing picture of the mingled coyness and bold curiosity of native women in the presence of their white visitors. Mr. Lyne relates some touching incidents arising out of the labour traffic, which the new protectorate bids fair to repress, or at least to regulate. He has nothing but good to tell of missionaries like Mr. Chalmers, who acted as guide and interpreter during the cruise. Signs of cannibalism were found at several places, and three of the cannibal chiefs were brought on board the Nelson, one of whom, with his "very respectable grey whiskers, bald head, and portly figure, might have passed for "a New Guinea Uncle Tom." One of the best illustrations to this book represents a New Guinea queen sitting for her photograph, with her hands on her knees, and a scanty grass petticoat round her hips. On the question of "prospecting" New Guinea and the neighbour, '86

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ing islands Mr. Lyne writes with a coolness far from encouraging. At the best they might be converted into an English Java.

From Paris to Pekin over Siberian Snows. By Victor Meignan. Edited from the French by William Conn. Map and Illustrations. (Sonnenschein & Co)—"Habent sua fata libelli" is the appropriate motto of a well-known publishing firm, and it is quite clear to us that some books of no particular merit are destined to be translated, whilst others of greater merit, and really abounding in useful information, never attain to that honour. This is more especially the fate of books of travel. Numerous books of this description have been published in France and Germany within the last few years, and it almost looks as if the worst or least original among them had been picked out to be presented to the general public in an English dress. The book now before us is a lively record of travel along the well-beaten path from St. Petersburg to Kiakhta and thence across the Mongol steppe to Pekin, but quite devoid of literary or scientific value. It adds little, if anything, to our stock of knowledge, and possesses not even the merit of supplying us with the latest information on the countries traversed, for it deals with incidents which happened twelve years ago. When the author exchanges his office of narrator for that of instructor he is occasionally quite misleading. He tells us, for instance:—"The Kirghiz anciently formed a part of the great Mohammedan family, and roved along the flowery banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates. It is not exactly known at what epoch and in what disaster they were defeated by the Turks and subsequently driven from their old haunts into the great Tartar steppe. They tried many times to reconquered their ancient land, but only in vain." The institution of the pigtail in China is thus commented upon:—"The Tartars who conquered China being Mohammedans, and consequently fanatics, endeavoured to be shaved in the Arabian manner, preserving merely a little tuft of hair on the crown of the head, commonly called the Mahomet, continued in force." The translator has done his work well—barring the transcription o

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Movements of Religious Thought in Britain during the Nineteenth Century. By John Tulloch, D.D., LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)—It is usually a mistake to reprint popular lectures in the form of a book and present them to the reading public. Principal Tulloch's cover a wide field, embracing many men, and touching upon many topics: Coleridge and his school, the early Oriel school and its congeners, the Oxford or Anglo-Catholic movement, religious thought in Scotland, Thomas Carlyle as a religious teacher, John Stuart Mill and his school, F. D. Maurice and Charles Kingsley, F. W. Robertson and Bishop Ewing. The book contains intelligent gossip about certain authors and their writings. The lecturer's mind is active, and he has broad and generous sympathies, though they are chiefly concerned with religious topics, as is evident from the very title of his book. Some readers will wonder at many remarks proceeding from one who, having subscribed the Confession of Faith, praises thinkers who occupied an equivocal position in the Churches to which they belonged. The lecturer is inclined to take a very favourable view of his worthies, especially of those who thought lightly of dogma. This tendency sometimes leads to exaggerated descriptions, specimens of which appear where Kingsley and Stanley are spoken of. Principal Tulloch's

observations on Whately are also disappointing. One who wrote on St. Paul's epistles without understanding their true meaning, who expanded Whitby's explanations without acknowledging his indebtedness to them, made no forward movement in the sphere of religious thought. The last pages of the book are perfunctory. The writer should either have finished altogether with the year 1860, or have said more. If it was inexpedient to mention living men, why does he introduce them, mentioning small and omitting more important things? It is impossible not to feel that the Principal writes too much like a religious littérateur. His narratives throughout show clearly enough that theology sits lightly upon him, and that his critical remarks penetrate little below the surface. The remarks in pages 231-237 are philosophically weak and inconclusive. But he moves with a pleasant air among British authors of the nineteenth century; not, indeed, without partialities and prejudices, yet as an intelligent essayist, noting peculiarities, praising wholesome influences, condemning personal persecutions. His spirit is good and catholic.

secutions. His spirit is good and catholic.

Mr. Hershon's taste in Rabbinical literature cannot be much admired if an opinion of it may be formed from his translation from the Polish-Jewish jargon of a part of a popular commentary on the Pentateuch. This work, Tzeénah Ureénah: a Rabbinical Commentary on Genesis, translated from the Judeco-Polish, with notes and indices (Hodder & Stoughton), which is now completely out of fashion amongst the Jews (it is only read in some obscure corners of Poland and Roumania), Mr. Hershon extols as a work representing Jewish thought, which he wishes the English people to read. Have we not trash enough composed in our tongue, that we should want translations of such works as this? Might we not say with Achish: "Have I need of mad men, that ye have brought this fellow to play the mad man?" It is true that Dr. Farrar, whose speciality seems now to be the Talmud, introduces the book to the religious public, but he does the same for all Mr. Hershon's productions, which, as has often been said in these columns, are of no value and full of errors. What can be said for a translator who seems not to know even the object of the book which he translates for Jewish society; who does not give accurately the name of its author; and who says that it was issued by him in the year 1693, that is, about seventy years after his death? Surely Mr. Hershon had only to open any trustworthy bibliographical work on Jewish books—for instance, Dr. Steinschneider's 'Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Bodleian Library' (published in 1860)—and he would have found that the author of the 'Tzeénah Ureénah' is R. Jacob, son of Isaac Ashkenazi, who died in the year 1625. But from the following passage we shall see clearly that Mr. Hershon has not the faintest knowledge where to look for information. The word Drezho

tion. The word בּלְנִשׁר (Gen. xxv. 6), "concubines," is explained in the Judgeo-Polish reading book for women (for the book was solely composed for them, as Mr. Hershon ought to have found out from the title) as בְּלִישׁׁב written defectively. On this Mr. Hershon writes the following foot-note: "Here a very serious question arises. We have examined several Hebrew Bibles, we consulted the Hebrew Concordance, and we have referred to the Talmud itself, but failed to find anywhere the word without the yod. Evidently this very positive statement is made on the authority of Rashi, and this is asserted by Rashi in as positive a manner. The question now is, assuming that such a high authority would not make a deliberate misstatement, when, and by whom, was the text of our present Hebrew Bibles interfered with? Who inserted the yod? Or has the yod always been there? In any case this passage is remarkable for boldly presuming on the

ignorance or carelessness of the ordinary Jewish reader." These are many words about nothing. In the Kennicott collation there are no fewer than twenty-seven codices in which the word is found without a yod. Is Mr. Hershon himself not ignorant and careless?

ENGLISH readers will now be able to judge how difficult it is to translate the Talmud by simply running through a few pages of Dr. Schwab's translation of his French translation of the tractate Berachoth of the Jerusalem Talmud—The Talmud of Jerusalem, translated for the first time by Dr. Moses Schwab: Vol. I., Berkhoth (Williams & Norgate). We defy anybody to make sense of them. How is it possible, even if a translation were the correctest (which is not the case with Dr. Schwab's work), to follow a page which begins with rules for the benediction, jumps to astronomy or astrology, then goes on to popular sayings or proverbs, next to medical subjects, and finally finishes with some lexicographical remarks? Supposing somebody is happy enough to get hold in this imbroglio of a saying for which he finds an analogy in a Latin author or in the New Testament writings, how can he make use of it if the date of the author of this saying is not given? And what can he make of late glosses which have crept into the text of the Talmud, and of which Dr. Schwab says nothing? The Talmud must be studied in the original language, and with critical knowledge of the various subjects treated of in it.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE reviewed The Letters of George Sand in their original form so fully and so recently that it is unnecessary to say much in reference to an English translation of them by M. Raphael Ledos de Beaufort which Messrs. Ward & Downey have published in three volumes. Their intrinsic interest, the large additions that they make to the knowledge of their author's character, the varied scenes and the numerous attractive personalities that they bring before us, can neither escape the notice, nor disappoint the expectation, of any competent reader. M. Ledos de Beaufort has in some respects improved the conditions in which the work comes before such a reader. We had occasion to comment on the very insufficient annotation of the French edition. This M. Ledos de Beaufort has largely and usefully increased. He has also been well advised in illustrating his volumes (which are handsomely printed) with six portraits, ranging from the early and in every sense romantic sketch of Delacroix to Nadar's photograph, taken when George Sand was an old woman. It is, we think, of the last-named portrait that a striking, if not altogether engaging story is told of one of her earlier admirers and victims—Sandeau or another. As he was walking with some much younger man they saw this certainly not lovely photograph in a window, and the quondam lover looked at it steadily. Then he turned to his companion and said, half vindictively and half regretfully, "Et je l'ai connue belle!" The translation itself is, if not exactly a masterpiece, for the most part quite fluent and readable as well as exact. The biographical sketch preceding it is rather more exotic in style than the text, and leans decidedly more to the side of enthusiasm than to that of criticism; but it contains a convenient statement of facts. Altogether the book may be very well recommended to English readers.

Messes. Routledge have sent us the first volume of their new enterprise, "The World Library." The size is convenient; the type, if a little worn, is not too small; and the cover, designed by Mr. Crane, is highly effective. Most certainly the volume is a bargain for threepence, and the sixpenny edition is nicely bound and would not be dear at a shilling. It contains the First Part of Faust in Anster's spirited, if

somewhat free rendering, with an introduction by Mr. Haweis. The choice is probably dictated by the popularity of Mr. Wills's version at the Mr. Haweis has, however, forgotten to state on the title page that he is reprint-ing only the First Part.—To their "National Library" Messrs. Cassell have added neat pocket editions of The Compleat Angler and Childe Harold. The latter is given without the notes, but forms a convenient volume for the tourist's

Messrs. Warne & Co. have done an acceptable thing in reprinting in the "Chandos Classics" Bayard Taylor's translation of Faust in the original metres. This is, on the whole, the best of the English versions, and comprises both Parts. The voluminous notes have been compressed, but in their abbreviated form the reader will find them very helpful.—We have also received the second edition of Schröer's elaborate commentary on the First Part of Faust (Heilbronn, Henninger).

WE have received The Calendar of University College, Aberystwith (Manchester, Cornish), in we are glad to see the Principal condemns the scholarship hunting which the establishment of three colleges in Wales has led to, and the Calendar of the University College of South Wales (Cardiff, Owen & Co.).—We have also on our table the useful Year-Book of the Friendly Societies' Registry Office (Eyre & Spottiswoode).

We are indebted to Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge for a large-paper copy of the Catalogue of the valuable Wodhull Library, which they sold at auction last month.

WE have received from Mr. Quaritch a catalogue of his purchases at the Wodhull sale. Messrs. Sotheran, too, send us a catalogue containing several of the Wodhull books, a collection of autograph letters of Dickens, and other things of interest. Mr. Bennett, of Birmingham, and Mr. Sampson, of York, have also sent us their catalogues.

WE have on our table the reports of various Free Libraries. From Doncaster comes a highly satisfactory report. From Cheltenham we have received the first annual report, which says that the success of the library has "far exceeded their most sanguine expectations." A site for a building has been bought for 3,500l. Mr. Yates's energy is apparent in every line of the report of the Leeds Library. At Sheffield the library is said to be working efficiently, but its funds are small. The library at South Shields seems to be highly prosperous; to the museum has been added an altar dedicated to Æsculapius, which was found in last October. Mr. Longstaff has put together some sensible notes for the use of those who frequent the new public library at Wandsworth. The catalogue of the lending library of the Hulme branch of the Manchester Free Libraries has reached a fourth edition.

WE have on our table Forty Thousand Miles over Land and Water, 2 vols., by Mrs. Howard Vincent (Low), — Cuckoo Cloudland, by T. S. Rogers (Tinsley), — Nell, the Kitchen Angel, Rogers (Tinsley), — Nell, the Kitchen Angel, by L. Thain (Abergavenny, Edmunds), — Echoes from Theocritus, by E. C. Lefroy (Stock), — Varieties in Verse. by E. W. Wolfsohn (Hamilton),—Claudio and Fida, Poems, by A. Clair (L.L.S.), — Whisperings (Low), — Things New and Old, by W. Gladden (Columbus, Ohio, Smytha) — Short Studies in the Charge Catching. Smythe), - Short Studies in the Church Catechism, by E. Gregory (Rivingtons),—The New Faith in Jesus (Williams & Norgate),—Your Sundays, by the Rev. G. Everard (Nisbet),—Immortality, the Rev. Canon Knox - Little and others (Nisbet), — University Sermons, by W. Lee, D.D. (Dublin, Hodges), — Un Decennio della Vita di M. Pietro Bembo, by V. Cian (Turin, Loescher),—Le Capitulaire de Kiersy-sur-Oise, by E. Bourgeois (Paris, Hachette), - Kortfattet
Engelsk Grammatik for Tale- og Skriftsproget,
by O. Jespersen (Copenhagen, Larsens), - La
Littérature Anglaise au Dix-huitième Siècle, by

T. S. Perry (Paris, Léopold),—Das Uralaltaische und seine Gruppen, Parts I. and II., by H. Winkler (Berlin, Dümmler),—Die Religion der Moral, by W. M. Salter (Berlin, Friedrich), and La Démocratie Autoritaire aux Etats-Unis, by A. Gigot (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have A Handbook of Practical Telegraphy, by R. S. Culley (Longmans),—Schellen's Spectrum Analysis, edited by Capt. W. de W. Abney (Longmans),—Law and Practice of Joint-Stock Companies, by A. Pulbrook (Wilson),—Railway Passengers and Railway Companies, by L. A. Goodrussengers and Naturaly Companies, by L. Good-eve (Maxwell & Son),—The Yorkshire Registries Acts, 1884 and 1885, by R. J. Smith (Clowes),— The Handbook to the Roman Wall, by J. C. Bruce (Longmans),—Catch Questions in Arith-Bruce (Longmans),—Catch Questions in Arithmetic and Mensuration, by the Rev. A. D. Capel (Hughes),—Studies in General History, by M. D. Sheldon (Boston, U.S., Heath),—The Harvest of the Sea, by J. Bertram (Gardner),—Truths illustrated by Great Authors (Lockwood),—Love or a Name, by J. Hawthorne (Chatto & Windus),—Henrietta's Wish, by C. M. Yonge (Macmillan),—Extracts from the Coran in the Original, compiled by Sir W. Muir (Trübner),—and The Age of Lead (Edinburgh Douglas) and The Age of Lead (Edinburgh, Douglas).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Bartle's (Rev. G.) Revised Version of the New Testament Criticized, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. limp.

Dove's (T. B.) The Ministry of Mercy, Studies of the Gospel Miracles, 8vo. 5/cl.

Glimpses of Eternity, a Vision, by T. J. C. H., cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl. Heurtley (Rev. C. A.) On Faith and the Creed, being a Translation of 'De Fide et Symbolo,' cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl. Wilberforce's (Rev. Canon) The Trinity of Evil, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Poetry and the Drama

Goethe's Faust, translated by B. Taylor, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Lansdowne Poets.)
Thayer's (S. H.) Songs of Sleepy Hollow, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Werner's (A.) A Time and Times, Ballads and Lyrics of East and West, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Philosophy.

Bascom's (J-) Problems in Philosophy, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

History and Biography.

History and Biography.

Cox's (Rev. Sir G. W.) Lives of Greek Statesmen: 2nd Series, Ephialtes—Hermokrates, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Findlay's (J. R.) Personal Recollections of Thomas De Quincey, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Marchand (Ven. J.), Life of, by Abbé J. B. B. Jacquenet, translated by Lady Herbert, 12mo. 2/cl.
Noble's (T. C.) Names of those Persons who Subscribed towards the Defence of this Country at the Time of the Spanish Armada, cr. 8vo. 8/cl.
Smith's (G. B.) Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria, 8vo. 10/6
Sumner's (W. G.) Lectures on History of Protection in the United States, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Walford's (R. L.) Parliamentary Generals of the Great Civil War, cr. 8vo. 4/cl.
Philology.
Barrère's (Prof. A.) Elements of French Grammar, 2/cl.
Livy, Books 21, 22, and 23, with Introduction and Notes by M. T. Tatham, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Sophoeles, the Plays and Fragments, with Critical Notes by R. C. Jebb: Part 2, Edipus Coloneus, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Science. Science.

Benedikt's (Dr. R) Chemistry of the Coal Tar Colours, translated and edited by E. Knecht, cr. 8vo. 5/cl.

Gelkie's (J.) Outlines of Geology, an Introduction to the Science for Junior Students, &c., 8vo. 12/cl.

Lock's (Rev. J. B.) Trigonometry for Beginners as far as the Solution of Triangles, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Morris's (R. T.) How We treat Wounds To-day, 16mo. 4/6 cl.

Shepard's (J. H.) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry, 6/6 cl.

General Literaturs.

Allen's (W. O. B.) A Parson's Holidays, \$vo. 4/ cl.
Badeau's (A.) Conspiracy, a Cuban Romance, cr. \$vo. 6/ cl.
Gibb's (D. C.) If Love be Love, a Forest Idyl, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Grey's (O.) A Virgin Widow, 3 vols. cr. \$vo. 3/6 cl.
Harrison's (F.) The Choice of Books, and other Literary
Fieces, 12mo 6/ cl.
James's (H.) The Bostonians, a Novel, 3 vols. cr. \$vo. 31/6 cl.
James's (H.) The Bostonians, a Novel, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Kerrison (Lady C.), A Commonplace Book of the Fifteenth
Century, ed. by L. T. Smith, cr. 8vo. 7/6 parchment.
Meredith's (G.) Baudra Belloni, originally Emilia in England,
cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Shaw's (F. L.) Col. Cheswick's Campaign, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/
Sinnett's (A. P.) Karma, a Novel, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Spender's (Emily) Kingsford, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Unicode, the Universal Telegraphic Phrase Book, 8vo. 2/6 cl. General Literature.

Drama

Soubles (A.) et Malherbe (C.): L'Œuvre Dramatique de Richard Wagner, 4fr. History.

History.

Bourelly (J.): Cromwell et Mazarin, Deux Campagnes de Turenne en Flandre, 4fr.

Friedländer (M. H.): Geschichtsbilder aus der Nachtalmudischen Zeit, Vol. 3, 1m. 50.

Schlachten-Atlas d. 19 Jahrh., Part 1, 2m. 40.

Josephi Opera, ed. B. Niese, Vol. 2, 12m. Tegge (Dr.); Studien zur Lateinischen Synonymik, 18m. Science

Richter (V. v.): Lehrbuch der Anorganischen Chemie, 9m. Rothschild (J.): Flore Pittoresque de la France, 35fr. Vasseur (G.) et Carez (L.): Carte Géologique de la France, 200fr. General Literature

General Literature.

Bourget (P.): Un Crime d'Amour, 3fr. 50.
Ennery (A. d'): Martyre, 3fr. 50.
Cerfaut (P.): Pensées d'un Sceptique, 4fr.

L'alévy (L.): Discours prononcé le Jour de sa Réception, 1fr.
Lepelletier (E.): Les Morts Heureuses, 3fr. 50.
Pailleron (E.): Discours Académiques, 3fr. 50.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

February, 1886

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HERE in Oxford we are frequently reproached with too constant a tinkering of our examination system, and looking only at the number of ex-amination statutes passed in the last twenty years we must plead guilty to the charge. It is easy, however, to exaggerate the amount of change that is really involved in all this legisla-tion. Thanks to the peculiarities of the university constitution, the examinations are regulated by statute to an extent which makes fresh legislation an ever-present necessity if our examination system is to keep in harmony with the constantly altering conditions of study and the development of knowledge, and changes which under a more elastic régime would be accomplished easily and quietly can only be made, as a rule, in Oxford by setting in motion all the elaborate legislative machinery of the University. At present we are in the midst of a series of measures, all more or less directly due to the much abused specializing tendency of the day, or in other words to the growing claims of separate branches of study to recognition by the Separate branches of study to recognizion by line University, and to the growing conviction of the desirability of securing freedom of choice in study to its members. For some years now Honour Examinations in modern history, in law, theology, and natural science have been law, theology, and natural science have been added to the old classical and mathematical Schools, and passmen have been granted a fairly liberal choice of subjects for their Final Examination. It is now proposed to carry the process of specialization several degrees further. meet the peculiar needs of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service we are to have a school of Indian studies, and by the side of a school of Indian studies, and by the side of this there will, if all goes well, be established also a wider and less professional school of Oriental studies. A school of modern and medieval languages and literature is still in the "dim bosom of the future," but its foundation cannot long be delayed. Hitherto, again, the path to all the Final Honour Schools has lain through the strait gate of Moderations: but so recently as last term a Moderations; but so recently as last series of resolutions were carried which will, it is hoped, considerably widen this narrow entrance. Their main object is to set the student free, at as early a stage as possible in his university career, to pursue the studies in which he intends ultimately to take honours. This freedom the classical student already enjoys; it is now proposed to extend it to his less fortunate According to the scheme sketched out by the resolutions, the initial examination, Responsions, will still be obligatory upon all, and its value as a test of an elementary general education is to be increased by the addition of an as yet undefined "literary or philosophic" element. Once over this fence candidates for Honours will be enabled, within limits, to take their own lines. Students of natural science will be freed from the necessity of passing Moderations, the preliminary science examina-tion being accepted as an equivalent; mathema-ticians will have only to face a mathematical examination. The teachers of modern history. examination. The teachers of modern history have, under the auspices of Prof. Freeman, framed a preliminary Historical Moderations, which aims apparently at enforcing an intro-ductory acquaintance with the outlines of ancient history and with the leading ancient historians.

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The lawyers, at whose studies ignorant laymen have thrown hard words, contemplate also the establishment in some form or another of a pre-liminary legal examination. Briefly, the result of the scheme if carried will be, firstly, to relieve the Honour student in these Schools from the necessity of passing an intermediate examination in subjects quite alien to those in which he tion in subjects quite alien to those in which he means to take his degree; and, secondly, to render possible a more rational course of study in the latter, by lengthening the period during which they can be studied. In especial it will remove what has hitherto been a very serious obstacle to the prosperity of the Natural Science School here, viz., the obligation to pass classical

At last, too, we seem to be within sight of the establishment of a medical school; for the statute by which it is constituted, and which is believed to represent the views alike of the teachers here and of Oxford medical graduates actually in practice, is slowly, but, so far, safely passing through its various stages.

Another branch of study long neglected here, that of archeology, is steadily making way, though much has yet to be done before it is placed on anything like its proper footing. Prof. Ramsay—who hopes, by the way, to revisit Phrygia this summer—is lecturing on the topography of Athens and on Pausanias; and the graphy of Athens and on Pausanias; and the number of students, though still small, is in-creasing. The collection of casts is rapidly growing, and an attempt is to be made to persuade the University to provide additional space by building an annex to the University Galleries. Should this be done, it will also be possible to make some real advance towards a decent arrangement of the Arundel and Pomfret marbles. In the Ashmolean Museum, thanks to the energy of the keeper, the once desolate upper room is now partially fitted up with cases; a strong room has been built, and the whole building properly warmed.

The Oxford Historical Society, founded some three years ago, has, in its last volume of 'Col-lectanea,' set itself to the much needed work of disinterring from college libraries and muniment rooms their countless hidden treasures. The catalogue of Oriel Library in the fourteenth cen-tury, and the day-book of John Dorne, an Oxford bookseller, not only possess great bibliographical interest, but throw much fresh light on the literary resources and tastes of the University at the time, and both are admirably edited.

THE ODE TO THE DEATH OF SUMMER!

It is due to the memory of the late Mr. D. F. MacCarthy to state that he himself discovered and published the evidence now brought forward by Mr. Dobell against the Shelleyan authorship of the 'Ode to the Death of Summer.'

of the 'Ode to the Death of Summer.'
In a letter printed in the Athenœum for the 17th of March, 1877, Mr. MacCarthy said: "The Ode to the Death of Summer,' which appeared in the Oxford Herald about the time Shelley entered the University, from a variety of circumstances unnecessary to be repeated here, I considered might have been written by the young poet...... I find, however, that the poem appeared nine years earlier, in 'The Poetical Register' for 1801, vol. i. p. 221, under the title of 'Zephyr,' among the 'Fugitive,' or selected, 'Poetry,' as the composition of 'C. Leftly, Esq.'"

selected, 'Poetry,' as the composition of C. Leftly, Esq.'"

Mr. MacCarthy's letter was written in reply to one from myself (Athenaum, March 10th, 1877), in which Mr. Dobell's other discovery was thus forestalled: "In a catalogue of poetical works for 1810-11, appended to the reviews in the same volume of the 'Register,' there are the two following entries:—'Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson.....': 'A Poetical Essay on Margaret Nicholson.....'; 'A Poetical Essay on the existing State of Things."

Mr. John Kirby, who first showed these entries to me, had written to the Athenœum about them

at the same time; and since then 'The Poetical Register' has been pretty well ransacked by its various "discoverers." H. Buxton Forman.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF PUBLISHERS.

It is no answer to my complaint that a book is vulgarized by the insertion of advertisements in the text to say that the book is sold more cheaply on that account, since a damaged article is usually sold more cheaply than a sound one, or to say that such advertisements may be one, or to say that such advertisements may be useful to the reader, for in the case cited the question may be asked whether the readers of an educational book find it useful to be directed to Madame Tussaud's or to a shop where bicycles are sold. Nor is it an answer to say that in newspapers advertisements are mingled with the text, for my point is that every book that is likely to find a place on the shelf of a private library ought not to be disfigured by mixing up advertisements with the text.

With respect to the omission of dates from the title-pages of books, I am sorry to see that the important house of Longman & Co. is following this pernicious example. In Froude's 'History of England,' a work in twelve volumes, based very much upon the documentary evidence of State papers, it would seem to be of great importance to know when the several volumes were published, and yet the volumes that I have consulted contain no dates on the title-pages.

In addition to the shortcomings mentioned in my former communication, there are others of equal magnitude. In pointing them out I have been assisted by an essay of my old friend the late Prof. De Morgan, who during many years was a valued contributor to the Athenœum. Some forty years ago, in common with many readers at the British Museum, I was interested in the proceedings of the Royal Commission appointed to examine the state of the Museum, and especially with regard to the Library and its Catalogue. Some thought it an easy thing to make a good working catalogue as rapidly as a book auctioneer makes his; others were of a contrary opinion, and Prof. De Morgan justified this latter view by inserting in Charles Knight's 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1853 an essay 'On the Difficulty of Correct Description of Books.' Among the difficulties he enumerates a number of objectionable practices on the part of publishers which can only be arrested by public opinion founded on an increased taste for bibliography. I take the liberty of considerably condensing the professor's remarks.

1. When a book does not sell, a new title may 1. When a book does not sell, a new the may be substituted for the old one, with a new date, and it may be with the words "Second Edition," and even "Revised and Augmented." The author may thus lose his priority of discovery, of adaptation, or of introduction. A printer may thus lose his character as an artist; he may be judged in one year by the type of ten years before; the skill and knowledge of the

author may be similarly post-dated.

2. A substituted title, or the title of an English translation of a foreign book, may misrepresent the book. For example, the original title represents a book as containing matter from

title represents a book as containing matter from 1700 to 1846, mostly German; the substituted title describes it as containing all matter up to 1846 in Germany and the adjacent countries.

3. Should the habit of omitting dates from title-pages become common we shall not have to complain of the practice of ante-dating books. A book, for example, published in October would be likely to have the year following on its title-page. This might lead to much inconvenience. Suppose in after years a question of originality or of priority of discovery convenience. Suppose in after years a question of originality or of priority of discovery to arise; a man publishes a discovery dated November, which may be contained in the book published in October, but as the book bears the date of the following year priority of publication would seem to rest with the November article.

It is not enough merely to print the year on the title-page, even supposing it to be honestly done; the month ought also to be added, and if possible even the day of publication, as we find in the colophon of many a book of the old printers of the fifteenth century.

C. TOMLINSON, F.R.S.

Vicarage, Little Holbeck, Leeds, February, 1886.

THE complaint which Mr. Tomlinson makes of books being published without dates is one which has often been made against the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The omission is especially noticeable in the series of books published by the Christian Evidence Committee, a large proportion of which have to do with subjects like Assyriology and Egyptology, with regard to which it is sometimes of the utmost importance to know the exact date of the opinions expressed or the statements made. Over and over again I have turned to the titlepage of an S.P.C.K. book—sometimes in considerable bewilderment as to what the date could siderable bewilderment as to what the date could be, for the Society keeps on publishing old and new books side by side—but always with the same result of finding no date. The consequence has invariably been to revive an uneasy impression in my mind that, whatever "Christian" knowledge may mean, it does not mean accurate knowledge. Perhaps the ventilation of the subject in your columns may elicit some explanation of a practice which is a standing reproach to a great society, and in some degree even to the Church of England, which it largely represents. JOHN A. CROSS.

City Library, Bristol, Feb. 3, 1886.

The complaint of your correspondent in the Athenœum of the 30th of January of certain shortcomings of the publishers of books may be extended to embrace a grievance experienced by collectors of special articles out of the contents of reviews and magazines—for there are collectors of articles as well as of books. Want of space in most private and in lesser public libraries hinders the admission of long rows of periodicals, hinders the admission of long rows of periodicals, and the only way in which these can be utilized is to condense their substance by classifying and binding together articles of permanent interest. If it be allowable here to speak of my own practice, I might state that in the branch libraries under my care I have been able to include a large number of thick volumes of classified articles on subjects of manifold kinds which have precord in preham, fifty distinct series articles on subjects of manifold kinds which have appeared in, perhaps, fifty distinct series of monthly or quarterly magazines and reviews, that would in their original association have been altogether withheld from the shelves by want of space. A reference to Notes and Queries of January 16th will show in some degree how many papers (174) may be focussed together on the subject of Byron and his writings, and one of your pages might be filled were I to enumerate the collections of essays I have made on "Ballad and Song Literature," on "Humour and Humourists," on "Monastic History and Hagiology," on "Folk-lore," &c., each of the two latter subjects alone comprising a dozen volumes as thick as a half-year's issue of Blackwood's as thick as a half-year's issue of Blackwood's Magazine, while Homer, Dante, Milton, Goethe, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Ruskin, and other eminent authors have volumes individually to themselves, Shakspeare numbering over a dozen. The point of my addressing you is to suggest to the editors of monthlies and quarterlies that no article shall begin on the same leaf on which the foregoing article ends. A series of articles or essays is like a succession of distinct pamphlets; and it is not only that classified collections would, by such mode of original publication, be saved the disfigurement of containing a number of frag-ments of articles unrelated to those nominally embraced, but that it frequently happens to be desirable to preserve for separate volumes articles which are in context, and this can-not be done because one ends and the other

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commences on the same page or leaf. In a shilling quarterly just published the first article is a Shakspearean one and the second is related to Dickens, but in classification one of the two must be sacrificed, on account of their being printed in context. For bibliographical purposes, there-fore, will not some of the leading quarterlies and monthlies set the example of printing articles so that they may be separated one from another without sacrifice of text?

JOHN TAYLOR.

THE STONE OF DESTINY.

Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston-on-Thames, Feb. 8, 1896.

In the able and kindly review you had of my book the 'Records of Argyll' in last week's issue of your journal, the reviewer, speaking of the famous "stone of destiny," formerly at Dunstaffnage Castle, says I do not mention what staining Caste, says I do not mention what has become of this relic. It is, of course, to be seen any day in Westminster Abbey, and is iden-tical with the "coronation stone," on which to the present day our kings and queens are crowned. Whether Jacob dreamed his dream on this stone or not, this is the identical stone that was kept at Dunstaffnage Castle—securely guarded in a recess of the wall on the right-hand side as the visitor enters the castle passage or corridor leading to the great courtyard. Thence, as all the world knows, it was taken to Scone Palace, thence to the glorious Abbey of Westminster.

My reviewer's feelings will be, I fear, mixed when I add one more touch to com-plete the self-satisfaction exhibited by Scottish people in general—Highlanders in particular. He gives me sundry quiet pokes in the ribs while speaking of the frailties of my race. Let while speaking of the frailties of my race. Let me return the blow quietly by at once saying I apparently omitted to mention the legend about this stone. It is as follows: "Wheresoever this stone shall be there will the Scottish race be triumphant"! This legend he can read in Latin in all books mentioning the history of the stone. This is a terrible look-out for the English people; they have nothing to do but meekly to accept the situation.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

*** When we said that Lord Archibald was "careful not to hint where this national relic now exists," we were far from attributing his reticence exists," we were far from attributing his rencence to any weak un-Celtic feeling of humiliation because the "Palladium of Scotland" is now a captared "Palladium" in England, used by the descendants of "William's motley band" for the crowning of mere Norman kings. On the contrary, we attributed his silence to that "magnanimity" which is said to be a characteristic of the "superior races." It was not for him to boast that, although Edward did undoubtedly carry off the mere material stone, the mystic virtues of Jacob's pillow never quitted "the land o' cakes," but are still an inspiration for Scotland. As to the dominance of the for Scotland. As to the dominance of the all-conquering Scot, again, Lord Archibald is "generous and forgets." It is, therefore, a graceful thing to remind him that the truer version of the old prophecy is, "Wheresoever this stone or any other stone shall be found, there shall Scotland, her chieftains, her professors, her journalists, her sonneteers, and her kilts be found, modest, but triumphant." In a word if Scotland does not "trans described where she word, if Scotland does not "stand where she did" when her sons took the daughters of Pharaohs to wife, that also is to her glory: it

Astride she stands across the world.

M. AKSAKOF.

THE sudden death of Ivan Aksakof deprives Russia of one of its most representative men. As an author he was not to be compared for originality with his father, Sergius Aksakof, for whose name the 'Family Chronicle' has gained a wide and lasting renown, nor did his writings approach in literary interest those of his elder brother Constantine. But he was a fiery and

indefatigable publicist, who devoted his whole energies to the support and diffusion of those opinions which were held, with firm and disinterested conviction, by himself and his friends of the Slavophil party. Wherever a Slavonic tongue is spoken the news of his death will be received with the sincerest grief, and his memory will long be held in honour as that of a devoted lover of his own country and an enthusiastic champion of all those nationalities with which that to which he belonged is closely allied by ties of race and speech. His life was un-eventful. Born in 1823, in the Orenburg government, he was educated at St. Petersburg, and ment, he was educated at St. Petersourg, and spent some time as a civil servant, holding an appointment under the Minister of Justice. In 1858 he published a work on the trade and the fairs of the Ukraine, the result of a mission on which he was sent into South Russia by the Imperial Geographical Society. In 1860 he visited the various Slavonic lands, and founded the journal Den, or Day, having previously been joint editor with his brother Constantine of the Molva, and one of the editors of the Russkaya Besyeda, as well as sole editor of the Parus, styled "the central organ of Slavonic thought," which expired after three numbers had appeared. In 1881 he founded the Rus, which still exists, though its career, like that of all outspoken and independent journals in Russia, has been often threatened with extinction by force.

THE SHELLEY SOCIETY.

5, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., Feb. 9, 1886. WILL you permit me to notify through your columns, to members of the Shelley Society to any other persons interested in the subject, that the days appointed for the meetings of the society have now been altered? The meetings

are to fall on the second Wednesday of each month, and will be held at University College.

The society now numbers just about a hundred members, more or less. This is not exactly amiss, but still it is not quite right. There ought to be many more members, whether we regard the interests of the society itself, or the warmth of feeling and readiness for co-operation which would be eem admirers of Shelley throughout the English-speaking world—a body of admirers certainly by no means small. Now is the time for them to come forward. Subscribing members Now is the time are wanted, and also active helpers who would exert themselves for the purposes of the society
—or rather of the study of Shelley and his writings—in and near London, and in our chief provincial cities. At present Manchester and Hackney are the only places for which "Local Honorary Secretaries" are at work.

I will with your leave add a very few details regarding the society's doings. In the performance of Shelley's 'Cenci' next May Miss Alma Murray is to act Beatrice Cenci; Mr. Vezin, Count Cenci; and Mr. Outram, Orsino. Among the intended reprints the following two are likely to be actually issued by March 10th, the date of to be actually issued by March 10th, the date of the society's inaugural meeting: 'Adonais,' 4to. Pisa, 1821, which will be in facsimile; and Shelley's review of Hogg's 'Memoirs of Prince Alexy Haimatoff' in the Critical Review for De-cember, 1814, with Prof. Dowden's article on it. The committee consists of the Revs. Stopford A. Brooke and W. A. Harrison, Prof. Napier, Drs. Furnivall (honorary secretary pro tem.) and Tod-hunter, Miss Blind, and Messrs. Axon, Bertram Dobell, Alfred and H. Buxton Forman, Potts, Sarrazin, W. Bell Scott, Sweet, Tegetmeier, Verrall, and Wise, and myself. Sir Percy and Lady Shelley are on the list of members.

W. M. Rossetti.

THE SEVERN MEMOIRS.

46, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, Feb. 10, 1886. I should be much obliged if any one possessing correspondence by the late Joseph Severn, likely to prove serviceable for the memoirs letters especially of date circa 1817-1830-would

communicate with me thereupon. I should also be glad to hear from owners of unpublished be glad to hear from owners of unputusased letters by John and George Keats and their "circle," of the period comprised between the years 1815 and 1822; from possessors of diaries, occasional journals, and other MSS. by Joseph Severn, or by one or other of his intimate friends: from proprietors of pictures by Severn with whom neither Mr. Walter Severn nor myself has yet had communication; and from the present owner or owners of various early present owner or owners of various early drawings and sketches by Severn, more especially those made on board the schooner Maria Crowther on the voyage from London to Naples in the autumn of the year 1820. I should also be glad to hear from the relatives of Miss Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Sovern on the research of Mr. Cotterell (a fellow passenger with Keats and Mr and Severn on that voyage), of Mr. Cotterell (at that time a banker in Naples), and of Mrs. Pidgeon (also a passenger on board the Maria Crowther), if they have any memoranda, journals, or sketches made by one or other of those three persons during or subsequently to the quarantine confinement of the Maria Crowther in the Bay of Naples. WILLIAM SHARP,

Literary Cossip.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS has nearly finished a translation of the Odyssey in the same metre as his version of the Æneid.

It is proposed to place a portrait of Charles Kingsley in the hall of Magdalene College, Cambridge, of which he was a member. The picture will be painted by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, whose known merit as an artist, aided by his intimate acquaintance with Kingsley, should ensure a good and faithful portrait. Old members of the college and others who may be disposed to help should send their contributions to the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, Master of the College. The subscription is limited to two guineas.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly messas. Macsallan & Co. will shortly publish 'A Tale of a Lonely Parish,' by Mr. F. Marion Crawford—Mr. Crawford's first attempt to deal with modern life in England. The same publishers announce a England. The same publishers announce a volume of sermons and addresses by Archdeacon Farrar, delivered during his recent visit to America.

THE next number of the English Illustrated Magazine will contain an article on fox-hunting, written and illustrated by Mr. Randolph Caldecott.

THE library of the late Mr. W. J. Thoms will be dispersed by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in the ensuing summer. This curious collection was spoken of in our columns soon after the death of the lamented owner. It may be worth mentioning that it contains a copy of the first edition of the 'Dunciad,' finer even than that which realized such a large price at Mr. Crossley's sale. Col. Grant has promised to super-intend that portion of the catalogue which contains the works of Pope, Swift, and eighteenth century authors.

SIR CHARLES WILSON will contribute a paper on 'What is to be Done with the Sudan?' to the April number of the Asiatic Quarterly Review.

THE reissue of Mr. Buxton Forman's unannotated edition of Shelley's poetry, which we mentioned at the end of the year as in progress, is now completed. In addition to the complete poetical works of Shelley it contains a connected reprint of 13,'86

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Mrs. Shelley's critical and biographical notes by way of introduction.

MESSRS. SAMPSON Low & Co. will shortly publish a new book on Burmah under the title of 'Burmah after the Conquest: the Political and Commercial Outlook as seen in Political and Commercial Outlook as seen in Mandalay,' by Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the Bombay Gazette, and author of 'Through Asiatic Turkey.' Mr. J. G. Scott, the author of 'France and Tongking,' and known to the Burmese as Shway Yoe, the chronicler of their social life in 'The Burman, his Life and Notions,' is also engaged on a new book on Burmah, which will be published by Mr. Badway be published by Mr. Redway.

THE principal memoirs and biographical notices of the late Dr. Samuel Birch which have appeared in the British and foreign press are being reprinted by his son, Mr. W. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum, to which will be added a few portraits and an introduction. The volume will be ready

on the 1st prox.

In the new edition of the chapters in the third volume of Dr. Arnold's 'History of Rome' devoted to the second Punic war, which Mr. W. T. Arnold is editing, the text has been revised from the original MS., and a few notes added on Italian localities from the author's unpublished journals. The editor has supplied also notes of his own. The old edition, published after the author's death, was singularly lacking in "apparatus" of any kind. This defect is made good in the new edition, which has a full index and no fewer than eight maps.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & Co. announce as inactive preparation a new "Popular Library of Literary Treasures," which is intended to include the most popular books of British and foreign authors, in good library size and legible type, at threepence in paper covers and sixpence bound in cloth. The publishers hope to give a quantity of matter hitherto unsurpassed in this country at the price. Mr. G. T. Bettany, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, author of 'Eminent Doctors,' will be the general editor of the series; but introductions by other writers will be supplied occasionally.

Among the books of the Rev. Paxton Hood just disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge was a little volume of poems by A. H. Clough, described in the position of the control of the control of the catalogue as "privately printed," without a date. Such a book being unknown, we record, for the sake of avoiding an apocryphal addition hereafter to Clough bibliography, that this is not properly a private print; it is simply Clough's portion of 'Ambarvalia' disconnected from Burbidge's portion, and done up with its own fly-title in a cloth case.

'A STORK'S Nest; or, Pleasant Reading from the North,' is the title of a new work by Mr. Fulford Vicary, whose 'Danish Parsonage' we praised some time back. It will shortly be published by Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co.

THE Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for January, 1886, contains the titles of three House of Lords Papers, six House of Commons Reports and Papers, twenty-

of their Parish Churches. The House of Commons Papers include the Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy for 1884, and the documentary evidence and appendix of the Ensilage Commissioners. Among the House of Commons Bills is one to confer further powers upon the Metropolitan Board of Works with respect to the supply of water. The Papers by Command include the Agricultural Statistics for Great Britain, and also those for Ireland; the Returns of Local Taxation in Ireland for 1884; the Statistical Abstract for Colonial Possessions, 1870 to 1884; a Report on Sanitary Measures for East India; a Statement showing Cost incurred for Sites for New Schools under the London School Board; and Reports of Committees appointed to inquire into Admiralty and Dockyard Administration and Expenditure.

THE Edinburgh Courant, daily newspaper, which first appeared in 1705, has ceased to exist in an independent form, being now amalgamated with the Glasgow Daily News, which also has been discontinued as a special Which also has been discontinued as a special Glasgow journal. The two newspapers are now issued in combination under the title of the Scottish News. The Glasgow Daily News was established in 1873.

The first number of the third volume of the Transactions of the Cambridge Philological Society is about to appear. It is devoted to the criticism of the 'Œdipus Rex' of Sophocles, and contains a large number of notes by Dr. Whitelaw upon the text and interpretation of the play, and a new theory of μη ου by the same scholar; also some short essays upon other grammatical points by Prof. Postgate, and a short paper on a well-known crux by Dr. Fennell.

MESSRS. SAMPSON Low & Co. will publish in a few days in a small quarto volume 'The Iliad of Homer done into English Verse,' books i. to xii., by Mr. A. S. Way, head master of Wesley College, at Melbourne, who has already produced a version of the Odyssey.

In the sale of the remaining portion of the library of the late Dr. Griffiths, of Oxford, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge a fortnight ago, Bartsch's 'Peintre Graveur,' twenty-one vols., realized 20l.; Wood's 'Athense Oxonienses,' five vols., with portraits inserted, 70l.; Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey,' three vols., 25l. 10s.

THE annual meeting of the Girls' Public Day School Company will be held on the 24th inst. Since the last report was issued a new school has been opened at Shrewsbury, and the number of pupils in the thirty schools belonging to the company has increased from 5,593 to 5,848. It is proposed to open a school at Sydenham in two or three months. Schools will be opened at Streatham, Fulham, and Richmond if suitable premises can be obtained. The Portsmouth and Maida Vale schools are now housed in new buildings. The Princess Louise has consented to visit both these schools, and to distribute prizes to the pupils in them. The Hackney School is also to change its quarters, and a new building is to be begun at Wimbledon. A negotiation, which was almost completed, for the transfer of the three Bills, and seventeen Papers by Com-mand. Under the first head is a Bill to declare and enact the Law as to the Rights of Parishioners in respect Kensington School to excellent premises at Lytham House, with a good playground, failed through the refusal of the free-holder to grant the necessary licence. The

council have decided to write off the balances outstanding for alterations at various schools to the amount of over 2,000l., and propose to declare the usual dividend of 5 per cent. for the year 1885, and carry forward over 1,000%. The number of assistant teachers who have subscribed to the Provident Fund since its commencement in July is 125, and of head mistresses seven.

We are asked to say that subscribers to Dr. Jessopp's edition of the Letters and Autobiography of Roger North should send their names to Mr. Nutt, 270, Strand. No copies will be issued to the trade, and the etched plates and woodblocks used in illustrating the book will be destroyed, it is said, when the editions on small and large paper are printed off.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson are preparing for sale a selection from the library of Mr. Thynne, of Haynes Park, Beds, formed originally by Sir George Carteret, who died in 1679. The selection includes a number of books of considerable interest and value, such as the productions of the early presses, old French and Spanish chronicles, rare works on America, &c., many of which are in old morocco bindings, with arms of

former famous owners.

THE long-expected 'Glossary of Peculiar Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases,' by Col. Yule, C.B., and the late Dr. Burnell, will be published next week. It is an attempt to explain the many strange phrases and words in common use among Europeans in the East. Some of these have come peans in the East. Some of these have come to be as familiar to the Londoner as to the inhabitant of Bombay, such as curry, cheroot, cowry, shawl, and chintz. It may surprise many to know that cutter, jolly-boat, dingy, and other words are also of Indian origin. Even phrases of a different character, supposed to be quite vernacular slang, such as "That is the cheese," are in reality phrases turning upon Hindusters. reality phrases turning upon Hindustani vocables. The dictionary presents a remarkable collection of facts bearing on the history of our rule in the East, on the geography of the countries, and the manners, customs, and religions of the inhabitants.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the English Goethe Society was held on the 5th inst., Mr. Schütz Wilson in the chair. The society was formally constituted, and it was determined to affiliate it to the Weimar Goethe Gesellschaft. A small committee was appointed to draft the rules, Mr. W. C. Coupland undertook the duties of honorary secretary, and the following ladies and gentlemen were requested to act as vicepresidents: Miss Swanwick, Mr. Matthew presidents: Miss Swanwick, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Prof. Blackie, Prof. E. Dowden, Mr. J. R. Lowell, Prof. Max Müller, and Prof. Seeley. The number of members comprises, up to the present, some seventy names. It is hoped that the first public meeting may be held, and a presidential address delivered, on the 22nd of March next, the applyersery of Goothe's death the anniversary of Goethe's death.

MR. PERCY RUSSELL, the editor of Food, has in the press a volume entitled 'The Literary Manual,' being a guide to all branches of the literary profession on a new plan. One of the features will be a writers' bibliography.

LORD ROSEBERY'S suggestion that a Scottish society should be formed for the

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printing of historical documents has been somewhat misunderstood. His lordship in no wise ignores the important publications now being issued by the authorities at the Register House, Edinburgh—a series extending at the present time to twenty-four bulky volumes or more. The object in view seems to be rather the establishment of a society analogous to the Camden Society. which might follow in the footsteps of the present Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, and print in extenso some of the more remarkable documents discovered by the Government inspectors. Lord Rosebery especially mentioned old diaries as affording much valuable historical material.

DR. FRANZ HIRSCHWÄLDER, Professor of Systematic Theology in the University of Berne, died there on February 5th. He was born of Catholic parents at Habelschwerdt, in Silesia, in 1843. His mother was a descendant in direct line from Martin Luther. He studied philosophy and philology at Breslau from 1862 to 1864; but from the latter year until 1867 he devoted himself to theology. He was ordained in 1868, and settled in Munich, where he rapidly attained a name as one of the most brilliant of the young Catholic scholars who looked to Dr. von Döllinger as their leader. From 1872 to 1874 he edited the Old Catholic weekly newspaper, the Deutscher Merkur of Munich. In the latter year he was invited to the chair in the Catholic Theological Faculty at Berne which he held till his death.

WITH Rustem Pasha as ambassador here, the Porte has returned to the old traditions of sending literary men to London, as in the case of Aali and Fuad. The Sultan has appointed as first secretary of embassy Abd ul Haqq Hamid Bey. This young and hardworking diplomatist is the popular poet and dramatist Hamid Bey, whose successes at Stamboul have from time to time been recorded in the Athenaum. Some of his poems have been translated by our Turkish scholar Mr. E. W. J. Gibb. English Orientalists remember gratefully the elegy of Hamid Bey on the death of the lamented Prof. Palmer. In London the secretary will find small leisure for playwriting, but he may find material in the society he studies.

One may speculate what he will do on his return. It may no longer be a sketch of Turkish manners, but of English, for the Stamboul stage.

THE death is announced at an advanced age of Dr. Madden, a well-known Irish writer, who began his literary career in connexion with the Morning Chronicle. His first book was a volume of travels in Turkey, where he spent four years of his early life. He wrote a biography of Lady Blessington, a 'Life of Savonarola,' and a 'History of Irish Literature.'

WE made a mistake last week in attributing 'Until the Day Breaks' to Mrs. Spender. It is by her sister-in-law, Miss Spender. Mrs. Spender writes :-

"As it is now seven years since Miss Spender published her last book, and as we both anticipated the possibility of a mistake, we hoped to set it right by publishing two books at nearly the same time. Mine is not yet ready, but is passing through the press. It is entitled 'Trust Me,' and will be published by Messrs. Maxwell."

A FRENCH translation of Mr. Henry James's 'Daisy Miller' is commenced in the

current number of the new volume of La Revue Contemporaine. The translator is Madame F. Pillon, who brings the novelette to the notice of French readers with the consent of its author.

MR. J. W. CLARK has at last nearly completed his work on the history of the colleges at Cambridge. The third volume is now all but finished, and a short introduction will conclude this laborious undertaking. The portion dealing with the libraries will furnish much new and interesting information on the subject of early collections of books, more especially on the chained-book system of early days.

MR. W. H. PENNING, F.G.S., who has spent some five years amongst the diamond and gold fields of South Africa, will shortly publish a book under the title 'From the Cape to the Kaap.'

PROF. RHYS proposes to issue a series of early Welsh texts, which will approximate to the original as closely as the resources of modern typography will allow, and will be adequately illustrated with facsimiles. The series will be printed at the Clarendon Press, and will include, among other texts, those of the following important manuscripts :-1. The 'Black Book of Carmarthen,' reproduced by colletype facsimile. 2. The texts of the 'Black Book,' of the 'Book of Aneurin,' and of the 'Book of Taliessin.' Rhys hopes to publish at some future time an annotated translation of these books or parts of them. 3. The texts of the leading versions of the "historical" Triads, with translations and notes. 4. A critical edition of the 'Mabinogion,' 'Kulhweh and Olwen,' the 'Dreams of Rhonabwy' and of 'Maren Wledig,' 'Llud and Llevelys,' and the Arthurian romances, including, it is hoped, the unpublished version of 'Lawnslot dy Lac,' with translations and copious notes by the editor: the text of this work, the preparation of which is already far advanced, will be based on that of the 'White Book,' the oldest version known with the exception of one or two fragments, which will be given in the notes. 5. The text of the whole of the 'Red Book of Hergest.' The first issue of this work, comprising the 'Mabinogion,' &c., the Arthurian romances, and Triads, with indices, will be ready in June next.

THE Indian Review, a monthly summary of literature and current events, much appreciated by English residents in Calcutta and Eastern India, has come to an end with the conclusion of its fifth volume. The support it has met with has not proved sufficient to render it a remunerative undertaking.

On the 2nd inst, the well-known theologian and ecclesiastical historian Dr. Christian Kalkar died at the age of eighty-three. His 'History of Denmark during the Reformation' is a classic, and he was the president of a committee of divines who published a revised version of the Bible in Danish. Dr. Kalkar took a prominent part in the controversies which distracted the Danish Church in the second quarter of this century, and he was the last survivor of that generation of theologians militant.

THE Manchester Guardian says that an interesting manuscript record of the campaign in Flanders, in the reign of George II., of the English, Hessian, and Hanoverian forces, has been found in the shop of a

Manchester bookseller. It gives, amongst other items of interest, an account of the battle of Dettingen.

THE Swedish jurist Hugo Iwar Arwids. son, who died at Stockholm on the 29th of January, was best known as a lawyer and as a politician, but claims notice here as the author and editor of several valuable works on jurisprudence. He was born in 1825,

SCIENCE

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

ASTRONOMERS are now able to promise the general public a splendid spectacle, as both Fabry's and Barnard's comets are likely to be easily visible to the naked eye about the end of April and beginning of May, both, too, in a position where they will be above the horizon all night, and not far distant from each other, the former, which will be the brighter of the two, being in the constellation Perseus, and the latter in Andromeda.

The small planet. No. 250, which was discovered by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on the 3rd of September, has been named Bettina.

Prof. C. F. W. Peters, of Kiel, has published

in Nos. 2708-9 of the Astronomische Nachrichten an elaborate determination of the orbit of the double star 61 Cygni. This, as he remarks, had not hitherto been satisfactorily accomplished. although very numerous observations have been made extending over an interval of more than 130 years, principally on account of the peculiarity that the apparent path of the companion star is very nearly rectilinear in direction and uniform in amount, seeming to indicate that the apparent motion of the double star is common to both components, and that there is no perceptible motion of one with reference to the other. Thus, Mr. E. B. Powell remarks in his paper, 'Second Series of Observations of Double Stars taken at Madras in 1859-62' (Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, vol. xxxii, p. 95), "Surely the motion of the components cannot be of an orbital nature"; and in the well-known 'Handbook of Double Stars,' by Crossley, Gledhill, and Wilson (p. 136), it is stated to be "almost certain that the relative path is of a hyperbolic nature." The most recent investigation is that of Prof. O. Struve, published in the twenty-seventh volume of the Mémoires of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg in 1880, which, founded on the observations (carefully cleared from systematic errors) made at Dorpat and Pulkowa in the fifty years from 1828 to 1878, represented them by a circular orbit. This, how-ever, proceeded, as Prof. Peters points out, on the inadmissible assumption that the angular velocity of the star with regard to the centre of the circle was uniform. Before commencing the present investigation, he reduced all the available observations to a common epoch (the beginning of 1850). It soon appeared that it was not possible, on account of the very small curvature of the path, to obtain an elliptic orbit by the application of the ordinary methods: Prof. Peters therefore determined in the first place the circular orbit which should best represent the observations, and proceeded afterwards to deduce an elliptical one. The eccentricity of this ellipse is 0.53, the semi-major axis 30"42. The period of the companion star in the elliptic orbit thus calculated amounts to 523 years, which, remarkably enough, is only a little less than that first surmised by Bessel from data known to be insufficient. If the path be accepted as thus calculated by Prof. Peters, it becomes possible to determine an approximate value of the sum of the masses of the components. This he finds to be 0.826 or 0.266, in terms of the sun's mass, according as 0"37 or 0"54 be taken as the parallax of the star. As a mean, therefore, the sum of the masses would be equal 13, '86

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to about half the mass of the sun; whilst the mean distance of the two stars from each other would be about seventy times that of the earth, or 2½ times that of Neptune, from the sun. It or 23 times that or Areptune, from the sun. It is not possible as yet to draw any conclusion with regard to the distribution of the whole mass be-tween the components, or of the position of the centre of gravity of the system.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 4.—Prof. G. G. Stokes, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On Intra-vascular Clotting,' by Dr. Wooldridge,—'On the Polarization of Light by Reflection from the Surface of a Crystal of Iceland Spar,' by Sir J. Conroy,—and 'A Further Enquiry into a Special Colour Relation between the Larva of Smerinthus cellatus and its Food Plants,' by Mr. E. B. Poulton.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 8.—The Marquis of Lorne, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Lieut.-General E. Kaye, Messrs. W. M. Cameron, J. H. Croome, E. Heawood, A. Hosie, A. M. Posnett, C. H. Postlethwaite, and A. Trinder.—The paper read was 'Sketch of the Physical Geography of Brazil,' by Mr. J. W. Wells.

and A. Hilliuck.—Ale papers
the Physical Geography of Brazil, by Mr. J. W.
Wells.

Society of Antiquaries.—Feb. 4.—Mr.J. Evans,
President, in the chair.—Mr. J. P. Rylands exhibited,
by permission of Mr. H. A. de Colyar, a massive gilt
bronze ring of Pope Paul II. (1464–1471). The setting
for the stone—in this case a piece of splendidly
coloured blue glass—is very large, and has on either
side shields bearing respectively the arms of the
Papal See and of France, with the Evangelistic
symbols as supporters. The hoop is inscribed
PAYLYS. PP. SECYNDYS. These massive rings
were given by the Popes to the personages whom
they invested with fiefs, and were not made for
wear. The weight of the one exhibited is 7½ oz. troy.
—Mr. Peckover exhibited a small MS. codex of the
Greek Testament, c. 1100, with illuminations of the
four Evangelists.—Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum exhibited
the seal of Cardinal Andrea de Valle, 1517, which he
fully described, comparing it in its artistic character
with bronze casts from three other seals of approximate date made for cardinals of Leo X.'s creation.
The chief feature of Cardinal de Valle's seal is a
fine group of saints, including St. Peter, St. Paul,
St. Prisca, and St. Andrew, surrounding the Blessed
Virgin and Child. Mr. Fortnum believes this seal
to be the work of one Lantizio, a Perugian artist of
whom little is known, but who undoubtedly produced works of great merit.—Lord Justice Fry read
a paper, by Prof. Chandler, on the value of Court
Rolls, pointing out their great interest and the
necessity for their better preservation. The professor's paper concluded by appealing to the Society
of Antiquaries to take some steps to instruct the
possessors of these documents how great is their
value, and how and where they may best be preserved.—A valuable discussion followed, in which
Lord Justice Fry, the President Mr. Stuart Moore,
and others took part. It was finally resolved that
hidicated by Prof. Chandler.—A ballot was taken
for the election of a secretary, whom the President
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British Archæological Association.—Feb. 3.

—Mr. G. R. Wright in the chair.—It was announced that the Bishop of Durham had suggested July 26th for the commencement of the congress to be held in the county of Durham under his presidency, and that the Council had agreed to the date named. Visits will be paid to Durham city and cathedral, Raby Castle, Finchale, Dinadale, and many other places.—Mr.Loftus Brock exhibited a collection of ancient engavings of German and Flemish towns, mostly of sixteenth century date, showing the system of medieval fortification, fortified bridges with tower and barbican, and many interesting details of early arrangement. Among the number was a bird's-eye view of the Abbey of Einsiedeln.—Mr. de Gray Birch described two stones now at Valetta in the possession of Mr. Strickland, who brought them from Asia Minor. They are covered with Phænician inscriptions hitherto unpublished. A translation will be prepared forthwith.—Etton Church, Northants, was described by Mr. J. T. Irvine by some well-executed drawings.—Mr. E. Way reported the discovery of a series of brick arches, the basement of a portion of the Duke of Suffolk's palace, in the Borough, Southwark, which were revealed during some works of rebuilding on the site. A large number of fragments of nottery were revealed during some works of rebuilding on were revealed during some works of rebuilding on the site. A large number of fragments of pottery were exhibited, but these indicated the earlier occupation of the site by some Roman build-ing, since they were of Roman date.—A paper by

Mr. Syer Cuming on an ancient Roman turbo was read by Mr. Birch in the author's absence. It is formed of hard bone, and had been painted green, and was found in the Roman station at South Shields.—Mr. E. Walford referred to Virgil's description of the use of tops nearly two thousand years ago, showing how their use has not changed during so many years.—A paper was read by Mr. Brock, on behalf of its author, the Rev. C. Collier, on the remarkable excavations now in progress at Winchester Cathedral under the direction of the Dean. About 5 ft. of earth is being removed from the base of the cathedral walls, and search for the site of the New Minster has been rewarded by the discovery of the wall apparently of the south side of the church, which stood parallel to the cathedral. The ancient crypt of the latter is also being cleared out.—An old record of ancient earthworks at Alfriston and Wolstonbury was read, prepared by Mr. A. Cope.

record of ancient earthworks at Alfriston and Wolstonbury was read, prepared by Mr. A. Cope.

Archeological Institute.—Feb. 4.—Mr. R. P. Pullan in the chair.—Certain new by-laws, which had been approved of by the Council, were brought before the meeting and carried.—The Rev. J. R. Boyle read a paper 'On the Crypt of St. Wilfrid's Church, Repton, in which he disputed the statement that the Danes destroyed the monastery, and contended that the crypt and chancel are of early Saxon date. Mr. Boyle gave a lengthy architectural description of the buildings, in the course of which he dealt critically with certain of the features usually considered distinctive of Saxon work.—Mr. Rickman followed with a perspicuous architectural notice of the subject under discussion, stating his doubts as to whether the walls of the chancel are coeval with those of the crypt—doubts which it appears are shortly to be settled by a further examination, implying, it may be supposed, something akin to the dreaded process of "restoration."—Mr. P. Harrison gave a description of a remarkable find of "sun-beads" at Minster, and explained the method of their formation. In the discussion which followed the resemblance of these ornaments to the prized aggry beads of Ashantee brought up the consideration of the possible Roman origin of such objects and the consequent, though somewhat wide question whether all such beads might not derive from the same civilizing centre.—Mr. J. Saunders exhibited through Mr. Hartshorne an oil picture of the east side of the cloisters at Westminster, a picture showing, with much excellence of drawing, the walled-up entrance to the Chapter House as it appeared about 1700.—Mr. Ready sent a large picture of Chester, of about the same period, taken from the race-course, and of considerable local interest as showing the enormous changes which have since been brought about in that ancient city.—Mrs. Kerr laid before the meeting some drawings of rude stone monuments in Servia, possibly prehistoric.

monuments in Servia, possibly prehistoric.

ZOOLOGICAL. — Feb. 2. — Prof. W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier exhibited a pheasant from the Persian borders of Transcaucasia,—Mr. C. A. Wright, a dove of the genus Turtur from Malta, which he identified as a semialbino variety of Turtur auritus,—Mr. Sclater, a young specimen of Sabine's gull (Xema sabinii), obtained at Mostyn, on the coast of Flintshire,—Mr. Seebohm, a specimen of Ross's sea-gull (Larus rossi), obtained in June last in the neighbourhood of Christianhaab, Disco Bay, Greenland,—and Capt. R. G. W. Ramsay, a specimen of a new bird of the genus Copsychus, obtained by Mr. H. Pryer in North-Eastern Borneo, which he proposed to call C. niger.—Communications were read: from Prof. R. Collett, on the external characters of the Northern fin-whale (Balænoptera borealis), based upon the examination of numerous were read: from Prof. R. Collett, on the external characters of the Northern fin-whale (Balenoptera borealis), based upon the examination of numerous specimens of this whale killed on the coast of Norway during the past summer,—from Dr. G. S. Brady, on some new freshwater entomostracous crustaceans from South Australia,—by Dr. H. Woodward, on behalf of Dr. Monticelli, a catalogue of the species of bats found in South Italy,—by Mr. R. B. Sharpe, the first of a series of notes on birds in the Hume Collection, the present communication treating of the specimens supposed to belong to the hawfinch of Europe, which had been collected at Attock, and showing that they belong to a different species, which Mr. Sharpe proposed to call Cocochraustes which Mr. Sharpe proposed to call Cocochraustes which Mr. Sharpe proposed to call Cocochraustes which amounted altogether to about forty-five in number.—Mr. J. H. Leech described specimens of a butterfly from Mogador, which he referred to a variety of Anthocharis cupheno.

Entropological.—Fish. 3.—Mr. R. McLachlan.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Feb. 3.—Mr. R. McLachlan, President, in the chair.—The President nominated Mr. F. Du Cane Godman, Mr. Stainton, and Mr. J. J. Weir as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.—Dr. Livett, Lieut. Goodrich. Mr. E. Bankes, and Mr. Enock were elected Fellows; and M. Ragonot, of Paris, was elected a Foreign Member.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse exhibited two unknown species of Cocide.—Mr. Kirby exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Raffe, a box of remarkable varieties of Lyocana corydon.

—The Rev. W. W. Fowler exhibited a specimen of the almost unique beetle Harpalus calceatus; also specimens of Apion lemoroi, a new French apion, taken on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany.—The President exhibited specimens of a small grasshopper, obtained from shallow pools near Penrith, New South Wales, by Mr. S. Oliff, and read a communication from Mr. Oliff on the subject.—Mr. Douglas sent for exhibition specimens of Chionaspis cuonymi, a coccid infesting the shrub Euonymus japonicus, which is largely cultivated at Montpellier and Nismes; and some notes received by Mr. Douglas from M. Lichtenstein on the subject of this pest were read.—The Rev. W. W. Fowler read a paper 'On a Small Collection of Languriidæ from Arran, with Descriptions of Two New Species.—Mr. H. Goss read an analysis of a recent paper by M. Brongniart, 'Les Insectes Fossiles des Terrains Primaires."—Dr. Baly communicated a paper entitled 'Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Galerucidæ,'—and Mr. J. Edwards communicated a synopsis of British Homoptera-Cicadina.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Feb. 2.—Mr. W. Morrison, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Simpson read a paper 'On the Tower of Babel and the Birs Nimroud: Suggestions as to the Origin of Mesopotamian Tower Temples.'—A paper was read by M. E. Lefébure, 'Le Cham et l'Adam Égyptiens.'

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 8.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—A paper 'On Cause and Personality' was read by the Rev. E. P. Scrymgour.

President, in the chair.—A paper 'On Cause and Personality' was read by the Rev. E. P. Serymgour.

Shorthand.—Feb. 3.—Mr. E. Pocknell, President, in the chair.—The following new Members were elected: Messrs. G. C. Märes, W. M. Kirkham, and W. E. H. Elliott.—The Council reported that they had passed a by -law "That ladies be admitted Associates of the Society."—Dr. Westby-Gibson exhibited twelve MS. books, all written in Rich's system of shorthand as improved by Dr. Doddridge, who died 1751. At the Dissenting academy of this minister every branch of knowledge was taught in lectures, taken down by pupils first taught shorthand. The first volume was a diary of Rev. Richard Jones, one of Doddridge's pupils; the second, 'Sacramental Devotions and Meditations,' was by the same; the third volume, 'Lectures on Jewish Antiquities,' delivered in 1748, is an unpublished work of Dr. Doddridge's; Nos. 4 and 5 are 'Lectures on Pneumatology, Ethics, and Theology,' by Dr. Doddridge. Of the other volumes, Nos. 6 to 10 are written by some other hand, and consist of lectures on government, ethics, electricity, &c., evidently somewhat later than Doddridge's time. Nos. II and 12 are by a still later hand: a series of forty-nine medical lectures given by Dr. Haighton at Guy's Hospital, 1814-5, of which only a short syllabus has been printed. These two volumes are supposed to be in the handwriting of Mr. Wm. Clift, the first conservator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, who was apprentice to John Hunter, and afterwards father-in-law of Prof. Owen.—Mr. F. H. Valpy read a paper explanatory of his new system of shorthand, entitled 'Audeography.' Its basis is the alphabet of Prof. Everett, and the signs are worked in triplets on the principle of A. M. Bell's 'Popular Stenography' (1852) and Pocknell's 'Legible Shorthand' (1881), in order to indicate the places of vowels instead of writing them. Mr. Valpy declared that this principle, in whatever way it might be practically applied, must form the chief foundation of any syst

PHILOLOGICAL. — Feb. 5. — Rev. Prof. Skeat, President, in the chair.—Four new Members were elected.—Mr. Whitley Stokes read a paper entitled 'Notes on Curtius' "Greek Etymology," 1879, which was originally intended merely to supplement the Celtic comparisons in the fifth edition of that work, but was afterwards expanded into a report work, but was afterwards expanded into a report on the principal Greek etymologies published since 1879 in Germany and France. The notes were arranged in the order of Curtius's 664 articles, and the following extracts from the first moiety are of general interest:—24b. The Gaulish river-name Sequana is cognate with (σ)ιεμαΐος and Skr. εξοαπα. The modern name Seine has nothing to do with Sequana, but comes from Sēna (as veine from vēna), and is cognate with the Irish river-name Σηνος (Ptol., 'Geog.,' ii. 2). From Sena comes the "Senani" ("Nautæ Parisiaci") of the Gaulish inscription found

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in Notre Dame. 29h, καλίω. The Irish cailech (cock, also a man's name) here cited comes (like W. ceiliog) from calyāco-s, the gen. sg. of which occurs, spelt Caliaci, on a Gaulish coin and an Ogmic inscription, 48. The root of Lat. per-cellere may be kld, whence in Greek ελάσοω, εκλάσθην, in Celtic claideb, cleddyf (sword)—Skr. khadga, where the lingual d has descended from ld. 79. Besides Lat. cavus, which Curtius equates with *κογος (Lat. av from ov is regular), there is an Old Latin cohus, acc. cohum, meaning (1) the hollow of the cohus, acc. cohum, meaning (1) the hollow of the plough-beam, and (2) the hollow of the sky. Hence in-cohare, inchoare, properly "to put the pole into the cohus." 81. The reduplicated $\kappa \dot{\nu} \cdot \kappa \lambda$ -oc is reflected by Lat. $c \ddot{u} lus$ ("Ring des Hinters") from cuclus, as $m \ddot{u} lus$ from muclus. 113. $\Sigma \kappa \epsilon \ddot{v} o c$ comes, not from Jσκυ, but Jskev, whence also Gothic skevjan (to go along); cf. τὰ σκεύη, "movables" as opposed to fixtures. 161. Ir. broco (badger), W. broch (whence the A.-S. loan-word broo), is = the Hesychian φορκόν λευκόν, πολιόν, ρυσόν. **Χ**έρης has nothing to do with Hesychian φορκόν λευκόν, πολιόν, ρυσόν. 189. Κέρης has nothing to do with χείρ, but comes from χείρης, χείρης, χείρσης, as we see from the com-parative χείρων, Εολ. χέρρων=Skr. ħrasīyas, com-par, of ħrasīa (short, little), with which Windisch connects Ir. gerr (short). Sir Henry Maine's re-marks ('Early History of Institutions,' 217) on χέρης, ὑποχείρως, and ħενιι (better erus, from esus =Zend anħn, "lord") require revision accordingly. Ir. ole (bad)=ολίγος from όλγος, is another instance of the connexion of the ideas of smallness and bad-ness. 2006. Lat. frendere (properly "to grind": cf. fabam frendere) has nothing to do with /χρεμ, but comes from fred-nere, \(\sqrt{ghred}h \), whence \(\text{Eng. gri-n-d}, \) grist. 204. The relation between Skr. anta (end) and Goth. andeis is explicable by Verner's law, if we assume an oxyton antyá as the origin of the Gothic word. 206. The Lat. verna does not come from vesna (which would have yielded vēna), but from an oxyton vesina, verina. Other such traces in Latin of a prehistoric accentuation are vernus from *veserinόs=λαρινός, hornus from *dherinόs= θερινός, and nocturnus=νυκτερινός, 235 Τεύχω (τέ-τευχα, έ-τύχ-θην, τε-τεύχαται) comes, in accordance with Grassmann's law, from $\sqrt{\theta v \chi}$, and is cognate with A.-S. $dugu\delta$, Germ. tugend. Other instances of this law are $\pi\rho\dot{\eta}\theta\omega$, $/\phi\rho\eta\theta$, cognate with A.-S. brædan, Germ. braten; and πέρθω, √φερθ, cognate with Lat. forf-ex, Umbr. furfant (cædunt), O.H.G. partā (bipennis, ascia), and in the East, Zend beredu (durchschneidend, Justi) and perhaps the Vedic bradhna. 248, √τυδ, Lat. tu-n-do. Irish tonn (from tu-n-da) is cognate. So Irish tonn (from tu-n-aa) 18 cognaco,
bhangi (wave), Lith. bangà, come from /bhang (to break), and Eng. breaker. 292. Lat. pēdo has nothing to do with πέρδομαι. It comes from *pezdo, and is cognate with Germ. fist, O.N. fisa, Eng. fizzle.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Asiatic, 4.—'Buddhism in its Relation to Brahmanism,' Prof. M.
Williams.
London Institution, 5.—'Charles Darwin and his Theory,' III.,
Frod E. Ray Lankester.
The Committee of British Architecta, S.—'Swedish Building Law,'
Mr A. Beazeley.
Mr D. W. World.
Mr G. T. Newton
Musteum, Mr C. T. Newton
Mr D. W. Ozle.
Society of Arts, S.—'Present State of the Colonial Possessions of
Great Britain, Dr. R. J. Mann.
Civil Engineers, S.—'The River Seine,' Mr. L. F. Vernon Harcourt.

Great Settain, Dr. H. J. Mann.
Civil Engineers, S. — The River Seline, Mr. L. F. Vernon Harcourt.
Coolegical, 84 — Description of a New Asiatic Owl of the Genus Reispa. Mr. L. Taczanowski, 'Remarks on the Variation of Reispa. Mr. L. Taczanowski, 'Remarks on the Variation of Reispa. Mr. L. Taczanowski, 'Remarks on the Variation of Random, 'W. L. Sciater.
'On a New Maderporrain Coral From the British Seas and on its Anatomy, 'Mr. W. L. Sciater.
Meteorological, 7.— General Remarks on the Naming of Clouds,' Capt H. Toyabee; 'Thickness of Shower Clouds,' and 'Formation of Rain, Hail, and Snow,' Mr. A. W. Clayden; 'Tarce meter, 1882-84,' Mr. W. F. Stanley, and the Chrono-Thermometer, 1882-84,' Mr. W. F. Stanley, 'Rectified Archaeological Association, S.—' Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones at Heysian and Halton, Lancashire,' Mr. J. E. Allen; 'Royal Metal Of Burdal in Woollen,' Mr. E. Walford, Austen.

Royal Metal Industrial Woollen,' Mr. E. Walford, Austen.

Royal, 49, Wr. C. Roberts-Royal, 49, Wr. C. R

ondon Institution, 7.—' New Stars,' Mr. R. A. Proctor, Innean, 8.—' Acari of Genus Glycephagus found in Moles' Nests,' Mr. A. D. Michael; ' Botany of Western South America,' Mr. J. Bail.

J. Ball.
Royal Academy, 8.—'Architecture,' Mr. G. F. Bodley.
Antiquaries, 8½—'Archaic Rules of Succession in England,' Mr.
G. L. Gomme.

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Science Cossin.

Mr. Archibald Geikie has just finished his 'Class-Book of Geology,' which com-pletes the series of works on geology and which comphysical geography which he projected many years ago, and which opened with his two "Primers." The present 'Class-Book,' which is illustrated with more than two hundred woodcuts, most of them new, is intended to present to the student a picture of each branch of the subject which, without being complete, is full enough to arrest his attention and curiosity and lead him to seek larger treatises for more abundant information. This volume will be pubdant information. This volume will be pulished by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. next week.

FOR the coming Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington the colonies will be divided into four groups, and four handbooks are being written, each dealing with a group. They will be published at a shilling each, and bound together in cloth in one volume at six shillings.

THE death is announced of Hofrath Fischer, of Freiburg, a well-known mineralogist.

THE diploma of honour of the Health Exhibition is now—fifteen months since the closing of the Exhibition-being circulated.

THE Rev. T. E. Espin, B.A., has been re-elected Special Observer to the Liverpool Astronomical Society.

M. FAYE has been appointed President of the Bureau des Longitudes for 1886.

MM. J. FERRAN AND I. PAULI have an important paper in the Comptes Rendus for January 18th, 'The Active Principle of the Comma Bacillus regarded as the Cause of Death and of Immunity.' The authors infer from experiments on guinea-pigs that the comma bacillus when dead confers an immunity which enables animals to resist the effects of the living bacillus.

FINE ARTS

The ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, February 27th.—5, Pall Mail East, from 10 till 5.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

'THE VALE OF TEARS'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, com-pleted a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Dorf Gallery, 35, New Boad Street, with 'Christ leaving the Pratorium,' 'Christ's Eatry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daliy.—Admission, 1s.

Ancient Rome in 1885. By J. Henry Middleton. (Edinburgh, Black.)

(Second Notice.)

But to pass from those parts of the volume in which the most ancient history of Rome and the methods of construction and decoration are treated, to what must be called the most attractive feature of the book, we come to the fifth and sixth chapters, in which the new excavations in the Forum are described. Here we must at once say that the title by which throughout Mr. Middleton calls the Forum—namely, Forum Magnum—is, in our opinion, misleading. The Arch of Fabius (p. 200) and many other buildings can certainly not have been erected in the Forum after it was called Magnum. Nor can 46 B.C. be called an early period of Roman history, as it is in the note to p. 252. To an archeologist the name Forum Magnum will at once recall the eighth region of Augustus. For the only passage in which we find the name mentioned in ancient authors is that quoted by Preller in his account of the eighth region, and is taken from Dion Cassius, who says in his account of the Forum Julium that "the Forum Julium is more beautiful than the Roman Forum, but that the respect in which the latter was held grew so much that it gained the name of $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{a}\lambda\eta$." Now

this shows that it was called the Great Forum in comparison with the Forum Julium, and therefore could not have had that name before B.C. 46, when the temple of Venus Genetrix was dedicated in the Forum Julium, and the shows of the triumphal entry of Julius Cesar attracted great atten-tion. Ovid separates the two, and speaks of them as separate ('Fasti,'i. 257). Then we find the title of Magnum only in the regionary catalogues at the time of the later empire, in which the eighth region is called the Forum Romanum Magnum, with another reading in the 'Notitia' of Romanum et Magnum. But this region contained also the forums of Trajan, of Nerva, and of Augustus, and much of the space between the Palatine Hill and the Capitoline, so that the title Magnum implies a much larger area than Mr. Middleton intends to indicate. He gives some new information about the paving of the Forum, which has only lately been uncovered, and notices some lines incised in it, which he says "may possibly have had something to do with the marshalling of voters of the Comitia Tributa, whose place of assembly was the Forum." His remark also that Suetonius, when he said that Augustus found Rome built of brick, ought to have said that he found it built of peperino and tufa, is historically interesting; and the scholar will thank him for showing that Pliny copied from Vitruvius, the archaelogist for treating of the metal work in the Roman walls, and the tourist for showing that the so-called "Carcer Mamertinus" was originally a water-cistern. We are not so well satisfied with him for dating buildings strictly according to the brick stamps found in them, or for saying that the liking for statues carved in hard substances was a strong symptom of the decadence of taste in Rome; but he deserves great credit for his explanation of Roman stucco and Roman concrete and wall-painting; and in topography for identifying the church of S. Adriano with the Curia as rebuilt by Diocletian, and giving a useful illustration of it. The Sacra Via, at the part where it led up the Capitoline Hill, is here mentioned, and it is remarked that where it winds round the Temple of Saturn a piece is left of very ancient basalt paving, "probably of Republican date, the blocks of which are fitted with great care and accuracy, quite unlike the rest of the roads in and about the Forum, which have all had their paving roughly relaid, probably in late imperial times."

We then pass to the rostra rebuilt by Julius Cæsar at the west end of the Forum, under the platform which crosses it in a curved arc from the Arch of Severus, and which was till lately quite concealed by the road formed over that end of the Forum. Mr. Middleton gives two illustrations of these rostra which are most admirable, and we may be sure, from the author's long and intimate acquaintance with Rome and his architectural exactness, are most correct, as is his larger plan of the Forum. Here we find the following passage (p. 161):-

"A special point of interest in the remains of the rostra is the existence of some holes and metal pins sufficient to show the number and position of the bronze beaks of ships which gave this platform its name."

An illustration, taken from a relief on the Arch of Constantine, is also given, showing Forum ave had imple of Forum umphal tatten-speaks

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Constantine speaking from the rostra, and the buildings in the Forum which adjoined the rostra. A noticeable passage is also the following:

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"Till the recent exposure of the remains of the rostra it was usually thought that its form was curved or semicircular in plan, mainly on the evidence of a misunderstood reverse of a desarvite of the gens lollia with the legend PALIKANVS."

He then, after some remarks upon the Basilica Julia and the Temple of Castor, passes to the Temple or Heroon of Julius Casar and the Rostra Julia in front of it, which have caused so much difficulty to archæologists. His explanation is simple, and probably true. He says:—

"It appears probable that this very unusual form for the suggestum was adopted in order that the apsidal recess might enclose the pre-existing column or altar (set up on the site of Cæsar's funeral pyre, Suet. 'J. Cæs.,' 85; App. 'Bell. (ör.,' ii. 148), in which case the orator probably stood on one side of the recess."

Perhaps the most valuable part of Mr. Middleton's book is chap. vi., in which he describes the house of the Vestal Virgins and the discoveries which have been lately made there. He commences with the gift of the regia or house of the Pontifex Maximus by Angustus to the Vestal Virgins in 12 B.C. Several plans are given, and also a cut of one of the portrait statues of a chief Vestal, many of which have been dug out. The sites of the regia and temple of Vesta have been long topographically known to the archæologist at Rome, but we have here their exact position with respect to the surrounding buildings and roads carefully defined, so that we now know they stood at the corner between the Sacra Via and a passage which led up the Palatine hillside to the Nova Via, and how far they were from the Heroon of Julius Cæsar and the Temple of Castor. Mr. Middleton has laid this down most carefully in his plans. He quotes Horace and Virgil to show how their remarks agree with the temple's form and site, and how a fairly accurate restoration of the building may now be made from bronze medallions and a relief still extant. He shows that the building was more than once burnt and rebuilt, the latest renewal and enlargement having taken place under Hadrian. At this time "a great part of the lower slopes of the Palatine was cut away, and an artificially levelled area formed of large extent." Thus the upper floor of the building was raised to the height of the Nova Via. The lower floors were also set into the side of the hill. A good many particulars are given of their altitude, construction, and decoration. The bold use by the Romans of concrete is here noticed, for one of the upper floors, about 20 ft. square, consists of a single great slab of concrete, 14 in. thick, merely supported at its edges by travertine corbels.

The last Vestal Virgin mentioned is spoken of as being an old woman at the end of the fourth century. A description is given of the statues of the Vestals and their dress, which shows that the imperial sculptors often followed older models, so that we may conclude that we have here the representation of a very ancient costume among these Roman priestesses. One of the most strange facts connected with the house of the Vestals is that in the ruins of the house

which succeeded to their hall in the eighth or ninth century was found a year ago an earthen vessel containing a large hoard of English silver pennies, ranging in date from 900 to 950 a.D., supposed to have been Peter's pence sent from England.

The other great buildings in the Forum and its neighbourhood are then gone through, and the reliefs of Trajan are described. We see with satisfaction that Mr. Middleton has adopted the view which concludes that the great Temple of Jupiter stood on the Caffarelli and not on the Ara Cœli height of the Capitoline Hill, of which position of the temple he gives most interesting proofs. Much care is bestowed on the accurate description of the ruins of the Pantheon, the Tabularium, the Colosseum, the Forum of Trajan, the columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius, and the great Thermæ.

Two very curious, but not commonly known instances of the transfer of valuable pieces of stonework are mentioned. The seats for the high officials now in the churches of S. Pietro in Vincoli and S. Stefano Rotondo "were probably stolen by the Romans from the theatre of some Grecian city for use in the Colosseum or other place of amusement at Rome; and the lid of the sarcophagus of Hadrian was first used for the tomb of the Emperor Otho II., and is now a font of polished Egyptian porphyry in the baptistery of S. Peter's."

Upon the whole very few mistakes are to be found in this book, and many most remarkable facts in Roman architecture and topography are brought into prominent notice. There is a misprint in the quotation from Juvenal, p. 322, of "rapti" for raptos, and, a misstatement in p. xxv, for the date of the latest edition of Reber's work is 1879, not 1863; but excepting the name of Magnum which the author has given to the Forum, and which appears to us to belong, as we have said, to a wider area, and his occasional use of technical terms in architecture and archæology, we can thoroughly recommend the book as both scholarly and archæologically attractive.

Messes. Griffith & Farran's Drawing-Books for the Standards: Freehand and Geometry, in ten parts, contain a fairly well-selected series of examples from very simple lines and forms to shaded copies of ornament. Except the outlines of domestic utensils in parts v. and vi., which are in their nature mechanical, the style of execution of the early examples has the merit of clearness only. This is, of course, a considerable merit, but it is not the highest of the qualities desirable whenever drawing is in view. The shaded examples are inferior in every respect, and we demur to the "Hints to the Pupil," which counsel that "in shading straight lines only should be used." Such lines, coarsely used, might indeed be expected to produce examples like those before us. But these are what we would avoid. The geometrical section advances from the simplest to "the projection of circular solids and sections," and the matter is very well and lucidly dealt with in easy lessons.

A New (the third) edition of so handy a popular book as Fairholt's Costume in England (Bell & Sons), 2 vols., will be welcome to general readers and all who care for a clear and comprehensive treatise on one of the largest and most complex of subjects. The additions to the text consist for the most part of foot-notes. We could have wished some of the chapters, especially those on the earlier epochs, entirely rewritten. The

glossary would have profited greatly by additional entries.

THE GROSVENOR EXHIBITION.
(Fourth and Concluding Notice.)

THE chronological list which has been added THE Chronological list which has been added to the Catalogue enables the student to form a just notion of the changes which Sir John Millais's art has undergone. As we have said, the portrait of Mr. Fenn, No. 129, is the oldest work on these walls, and the sole example of Millais's ante-Pre-Raphaelite manner. Very possibly a third exhibition of Sir John's pictures and drawners will be held some time or other and it is the sole of the same time of the same time. ings will be held some time or other, and it is to be hoped that then the earliest of his works—such as 'Pizarro seizing the Inca' (1846), 'The Benjamites seizing their Brides' (1847), and 'Elgiva seized by Odo' (1847)—may be shown to the public. Those who have not seen the first proluctions of the artist may like to know that ductions of the artist may like to know that though the latest of them was finished when Millais was only eighteen, they were painted in a singularly developed and accomplished manner, and were far in advance of the ordinary technical attainments of mature artists of the time, even of some of the figure painters amongst the Academicians. The young Millais was, in fact, beginning at the point where several of the Academicians. The young Millais was, in fact, beginning at the point where several of his seniors were leaving off, and the Academy Student who won the gold medal of 1847 might have claimed equality with more than one of the popular painters of that day, for he was certainly not very far behind Egg, an A.R. A. of 1849; and there is much in his 'Pizarro' (1847) which reminds us of 'The First Conference between the Spaniards and Peruvians,' now in the Vernon Gift, by H. P. Briggs, a once renowned Academician, who died in 1844. In fact, the reader may get from it some idea of Millais's picture. Nowadays 'The First Conference' seems somewhat commonplace, but it was not thought so in 1846, when Millais first set to work. In Briggs's 'Juliet and the Nurse,' another of the Vernon pictures, and a piece of dramatic genre rising considerably above mediocrity, there are resemblances both to 'Elgiva' and 'Pizarro.' 'Elgiva,' too, obviously owed something to G. S. Newton's graceful style, which is in its turn derived from Bonnington, the chief master of modern genre of a bright kind. On the whole, however, the best exponent of that mode of dealing with genre which young Millais affected before he became a P.R.B. was George Clint, A.R.A., a very able painter, who wanted only moderation to be a successful man. George Clint, A.R.A., a very able painter, who wanted only moderation to be a successful man. It is, of course, only a curious accident that for many years before 1830 Clint lived at No. 83 (now 7), Gower Street, where Millais painted all the Pre-Raphaelite pictures before us. That house will some day, for the sake of the Pre-Raphaelites, be marked with a white stone. It deserves honourable mention for Clint's sake. When art and verse are duly honoured in England a mark will be set on No. 38, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, where Rossetti was born.

From 'Pizarro' and 'Elgiva' to The Woodman's

From 'Pizarro' and 'Eigiva' to The Woodman's Daughter (115), which was commenced before 'Christ in the House of His Parents' (4), the stride, though the time was short, was very great indeed. As the former was begun before 'Mariana' (79)—although both were exhibited in 1851 with 'The Return of the Dove to the Ark' (88)—we shall mention it in its chronological order. Technically speaking, it is more primitive than any "P-R. B." picture here except 'Isabella,' and should be grouped with 'T. Combe, Esq.' (77), 'Grandfather and Child' (2), 'Portrait of a Lady' (78a), and 'Ferdinand lured by Ariel' (78). It was anterior to 'Mariana' in all respects but exhibition. Technically its place is next to 'Ferdinand' and before the portrait. The trained observer will notice a development of intensity in delineation from 'Isabella,' 'Grandfather and Child,' 'T. Combe, Esq.,''Ferdinand,' and 'The Woodman's Daughter,' to 'Mariana.' In 'Mariana' thoroughgoing intensity had but just passed its acme.

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That energy which had done so much was already losing its force when 'The Return of the Dove' was finished, although no diminution of it was discernible when that wonderful effort was begun. In 'Ferdinand' the masterful spirit which flinched from no technical difficulty, and (see the foliage and herbage) seemed to rejoice in toil, inspired the artist. But not so in 'Mariana,' where, although the pine stems are a marvel of painting—which it requires a highly skilled and peculiarly trained artist to appreciate fully—features exist which show that the intensity of delineation which had hardly ever been approached in degree was no longer equal throughout the picture as it had been in 'Ferdinand,' where not a hair's-breadth of the canvas was slurred.

The painting per se of these pine stems (they may serve as an instance of much more) involved a technical problem of extraordinary difficulty, and, like certain portions of 'Isabella,' it remains a highly suggestive passage in the history of modern art. It is a triumph of the rarest ingenuity in the combination and manipulation of pigments. The original employment of certain materials, colours, and vehicles, which had excited the wonder and attracted the admiration of experts when 'Isabella' was first shown, was in a still higher degree remarkable in 'The Woodman's Daughter.' The critics of the hour (some are quoted in the Catalogue of the Grosvenor) vented their wrath on superficial elements of the design, while achievements of the highest delicacy and problems solved with a tact which amounted to genius passed unnoticed. But among those qualified to judge Millais's feats of handling provoked the keenest curiosity between 1848 and 1852. To all who care for such things this exhibition is like the opening of a treasurehouse. They should study, in the first place, 'The Woodman's Daughter'; next, 'Ferdinand' and 'Isabella'; and, in the following order, 'Mariana,' 'A Huguenot,' 'Ophelia,' 'John Ruskin, Esq,' and 'The Return of the Dove.' The first and the last pictures contain the heart of the mystery of a craftsmanship which may

long remain unmatched. The brilliancy which characterized 'The Woodman's Daughter' in 1857 remains unclouded; the general condition of the picture is now what it has ever been, flawless and faultless. It is, therefore, all the more to be regretted that, within a very brief period, the head of the girl has been repainted; of this the marks remain visible all round the cranium and face, and not only the character and expression, but the handling and finish of this portion of the picture, are no longer in their original state. The older work still exists, we presume, beneath the heavy and rough new touches. It is true that the homeliness, not to say the ugliness, of the woodman's daughter has been eliminated, but the genuineness of the picture's early state has been lost, to the serious injury of one of the most important historical documents of its kind. The disproportions of the boy's figure, his too-large head and unequally foreshortened right arm, must not be allowed to affect our admiration for the beauty of his countenance or diminish our admiration for the fine insight to which the design of his attitude and action is due, nor our appreciation of the charms of the coloration of the picture. lighting and painting of the boy's red coat and his white hose is comparable in more ways than one with that of Lorenzo's rose-coloured mantle in 'Isabella,' and the white mantle worn by one of the girls in 'The Return of the Dove.' It was after looking at these achievements, and examining the faces of 'Ferdinand,' the lady in 'A Huguenot,' some of the details in 'Mariana,' and coming down to work so recent as the dresses of 'The North-West Passage,' that we were constrained to assert our painter had gone through the whole gamut of technical art from Van Eyck to Velazquez.

It is a wonderful gamut of another sort which includes the quaint intensity of 'Christ,' the touching pathos of 'A Huguenot'—in which the public are recognizing Millais's master-piece—the languor of 'Mariana,' the profound sadness of 'Chill October,' the by play of invention shown in 'The Return of the Dove, the spectral weirdness of 'St. Agnes's Eve' (weak illustration of Keats as this picture is), the ominous 'Autumn Leaves,' the ghastliness of 'The Vale of Rest,' and the energetic melodrama of 'The Rescue' and 'The Escape of a Heretic,' which is full-spiced enough to enchant transpontine multitudes. In addition to these we may not overlook the 'Enemy sowing Tares,' the tenderness of 'The Random Shot,' the passion of 'Moses, Aaron, and Hur,' the capital painting of the nudity in 'The Knight Errant,' the naif charms of 'Orphans' and 'The Minuet,' the playfulness of 'My First Sermon,' 'My Second Sermon,' 'Sleeping,' and 'Waking,' the pathos of 'A Yeoman of the Guard' and 'Sir Isumbras,' and, although last, that numerous and, in their way, quite incomparable group of genre pictures, 'No!' 'Yes!' 'Yes, or No?' 'Olivia,' 'Stella,' 'Vanessa,' 'Trust Me!' 'Still for a Moment,' and 'A Day Dream.'

Add to these many scores of fine designs for books, a hundred noteworthy portraits, ten landscapes such as 'Over the Hills,' 'Scotch Firs,' 'The Sound of Many Waters,' and 'The Fringe of the Moor,' a dozen choice etchings which we cannot stop to notice, and a group of drawings now exhibited for the first time, of which 'The Spoliation of the Tomb,' on which we have already commented in detail, is a specimen. Reputations have been founded on portraits like Mr. Hook's, the Barrett children, 'Hearts are Trumps,' 'The Sisters,' or 'The Twins.' There are prosperous landscape painters whose finest efforts never rivalled 'Flowing to the Sea,' much less 'Chill October.' Include in this summary all that is only hinted at in our account of the peculiarities which lie at the root of the histories of 'The Woodman's Daughter,' 'Isabella,' 'Ferdinand,' and other works, and we must needs admit it is an ungrateful generation which stumbles over pot-boilers such as 'Caller Herrin'!' 'Charlie,' 'Bright

Eyes,' and ' Pomona.' Some technical, but not recondite points may be touched upon before we close these notes. The visitor should observe the care which supplied to 'A Huguenot' (6) those broken tints which add much to the beauty of the man's dress of purple plush with a red sub-tint; the same thing may be seen in the black brocade of the lady in the same picture, and gives to it a warmth Gainsborough hardly parted to the blueness of his 'Master Buttal,' which is hot rather than harmonious. Some questionable details have been suppressed in Christ in the House of His Parents' (4), the feet of the Virgin have been improved, and the shavings on the floor collected. The extreme primitiveness of the composition and painting proper of 'Mr. Wyatt and his Grandchild' (2), added to the marvellous solidity and brilliancy of the handling and colour, makes that work one that people remember. In technique as well as in sentiment The Random Shot (65) is a masterpiece in small. It depicts a little wounded child lodged against an alabaster statue of a knight, and resting one of her rosy and dimpled limbs on the sculptured surcoat and mail. infant has sobbed herself to sleep, so that already her cheeks resume their bloom and smiles grace the pretty eyelids and lips; blue veins deepen in the temples, and the blood runs in the dainty feet hanging at ease before the stone. Her dress, the deep-blue coat she is wrapped in, and her ruddy carnations form a rich mass of dark tones upon the much lighter, less determined tones of the alabaster which constitutes the whole background of the picture, and this arrangement is so effective and suitable to the burin that we often wonder why so pathetic,

vigorous, and brilliant a piece has not yet been engraved. The execution of the feet and the face is exquisitely delicate and searching. The visitor should also compare the painting of the dispers sculptured on the wall where the grey light falls on our right with the warm shadow—exquisitely graded and toned—of the detached shaft of the canopy which falls on our left. In its contrasts not less than in its harmonies of tones and colours this is a delightful picture, the work of Millais's twenty-sixth year, that wonderful year which produced 'Peace Concluded,' 'Autumn Leaves,' and 'The Blind Girl.'

'Autumn Leaves' renders golden twilight, and even the light within the gloom; 'The Blind Girl' depicts a daylight landscape in summer weather after a shower; 'The Random Shot' represents the interior of a great church with a warm illumination subdued by the vault overhead; 'The Gambler's Wife,' which hangs next, reproduces with a charm hardly inferior the dim light of London very early in the morning, and this light is quite as well suited to the subject and sentiment of the picture as the golden luridness of 'Autumn Leaves.' Here the con-trasts and harmonies of tones and colours are the reverse of those in 'The Random Shot': light impinges upon dark, and warm upon that which is comparatively less warm. Here, therefore, the system of Velazquez and others has been preferred to that of Holbein. The results are equally brilliant and broad. We cannot but observe that between 1855, when he delineated with exquisite zeal and care the face and extremities of the wounded child, and 1869, when such hands, arms, and features as those of the gambler's wife contented him, the painter had changed for the worse. They are pictures of equal pre-tensions, but how much rather would we have painted the earlier one! The later work has painted the earlier one? The later work has as fine a design, yet it is but a sketch in an undecided style of unformed touches and loose draughtsmanship. The Grey Lady (69) is very like a Velazquez painted in a lazy mood. Velazquez never painted a child better than Miss Margaret Millais (67), which is a capital example of fine, broad, and elegant brush power tith.

For mere brilliance Ophelia (117) deserves the place awarded to it. But its design, and even what may be called the mechanics of the picture, will not bear examination like 'Ferdinand, 'Autumn Leaves,' and 'A Huguenot.' This rosy and by no means intellectual maiden is not heart-sick or distraught, the Ophelia who died hardly knowing or recking of her fate, and intent only on singing her last song. Stil, the silvery lines and innumerable tints of the water, herbage, foliage, and carnations place this picture in the first rank of Sir John's work. At once vivid and harmonious, it has no superior here in these respects. is a wonderful magic about the weeds floating in the soft grey water, which bears some of them up and submerges others, and in its slow on-ward motion keeps half of them swaying gently hither and thither at their anchorage. not for nothing that the painter sacrificed a beautifully brocaded dress while he painted it as we see it here, now gleaming on the surface, now sinking in the cloudy depths. The draughtsmanship is exquisite, from the modelling and foreshortening of the face and wonder-ful hands to the countless leaves and the ful hands to the countless leaves and the irresolvable intricacy of the willow-boughs overhanging the water. The herbage of the bank is full of beautiful drawing; the flags, which (strange to say) Ophelia's movements have not shaken, are Greek in their grace, Japanese in their precision. Although there is no wildness, nor any trace of fancy strained till it became insanity, in the face, it is extremely heautiful. As she lies in the sun is extremely beautiful. As she lies in the sun shadow her carnations are too bright, rosy, and clear for nature, and the golden tints of her flesh are too distinct. Nor can the shadows of her right hand, which is close to the water, . '86

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n their lthough be true. The contrast between 'Ophelia' and 'The Vale of Rest' might, if the latter picture were here, be worth enlarging upon. The drawing (No. 138) is but an indication of the latter work.

Very delicate and beautiful indeed is the portrait of Lady Millais (159); the lips are perfect, but the eyes are a trifle out of drawing. The grace of line, finish, and elegance shown in In Memoriam (139) deserve admiration not less than the simplicity of the means employed for the expression of its sentiment. The Deaths of Romeo and Juliet (136), a work of 1848, abounds in symbolical incidents, such as the blowing out of the candle in the lantern, and there is much grace in the composition, but the invention is trite compared with what we noticed in the 'Spoliation of the Tomb' (140), which is due to 1849. Leisure Hours (8), with the gorgeously clad children ensconced on a carpet, is distinguished by the painting of the fish in the glass bowl at their side. On the stool of Isabella in No. 120 is that mystical "P.R.B.," which vexed the souls of critics of the hour until Angus B. Reach, to whom in an unguarded moment Rossetti had confided its meaning, retailed the secret to one of his newspapers. The left hand of Isabella, lying on the dog's head, remains one of the finest pieces of the artist's painting. Its action is true and expressive. Holbein would he have surpassed the painting of the head of the old woman next Lorenzo.

Our notes conclude with a work which has not been seen till now, and which, as he has never parted with it, must needs be a gem in the eyes of Sir John Millais. This is the picture in monochrome of ink and white, very delicately touched with green, representing St. Agnes (154) gazing from her convent window on the snow-clad landscape, a work of 1854, and unsurpassed in its way. Finish of the highest order has produced a velvet-like texture analogous to that of Elzheimer. The work shows much sympathy with the poetry of the subject:

Deep on the convent roof the snows Are sparkling to the moon; My breath to heaven like vapour goes, May my soul follow soon!

In the chilly lustre reflected from without the nun's face looks inexpressibly wan and pathetic. Yearning devotion is shown in her eyes. She seems uplifted by the spirit within, and yet nothing can be simpler than this standing figure of a woman seen by the open window of a room filled with greenish reflections of the snow without, so dim that the furniture is but half revealed, while mysterious shadows surround the visionary, who gazes on the landscape with its all familiar farmhouse canopied in solid white. She sees, but thinks not of, the narrow convent garth, its half-buried graves, its iron gate loaded with snow and significantly set open, and the steps marked by feet of those who have gone before. Within view are the espaliers outlined in white on the shadowed wall, the drooping evergreens, and the black belfry drawn hard against the sky. The snow on the long perspective of the roof knows neither stain nor shadow, but it sets off the dark figure of the woman and fleeting vapour of her breath. Thus even the arrangement of an incident in his subject has been made to serve the artist's purpose.

NEW PRINTS.

Mr. Obach, of Cockspur Street, has favoured us with an artist's proof from a plate published in Paris by M. Petit, for whom he is the London agent. It is etched by M. A. Mathey after Van Dyck's celebrated life-size portraits of Charles I., the Marquis of Hamilton (?), and a page. It is one of the great ornaments of the Salon Carré of the Louvre. The line engraving of it Strange considered his masterpiece, and it was twice again engraved, by Bonnefoy and

Duparc respectively. The finest of all the pictures of Charles I., this work lent itself to the peculiarities of the etching needle when employed by hands so competent as M. Mathey's. The brilliancy and richness of Sir Anthony's tones, the wealth of his local colouring, the breadth and fine harmony of his coloration, and the charms of his chiaroscuro and his lighting, have been, one and all, singly and together, reproduced in this admirable plate. When we analyze the print, and study its qualities one by one, they severally, as well as in combination, bear the severest tests the painter and the practised engraver can subject them to. One defect only can we detect. The shadows of the left arm of the king, which is akimbo, are a little too dark, and thus divide the breadth of the effect of the upper portion of the figure. Otherwise, the horse and subordinate figures, the trees, foreground, and landscape background demand praise without reserve. The print is nearly as great an addition to the cabinets of the studious, almost as precious a new ornament for the wall of the amateur's drawing-room or library, as the same engraver's superb plate after the Turin picture by Van Dwek of the king's children

new ornament for the wall of the amateur's drawing-room or library, as the same engraver's superb plate after the Turin picture by Van Dyck of the king's children.

M. B. Damman has etched in a thorough and careful manner, with due regard to its tonality and breadth, and just sympathy with its sentiment, Millet's fine picture of 'The Shepherdess,' standing in a meadow of the Beauce, the far-reaching plain of which lies in rest beneath a summer atmosphere obscured by mist. She stands with her back to the flock, and busily knits a stocking. In the distance a waggon is being loaded with corn. The plate is sincerely and finely treated. M. Damman is an excellent draughtsman, well qualified to render the technique of Millet. This picture is the complement to his 'Angelus.' The print, an artist's proof, comes to us from Mr. Obach as M. Petit's agent.

Sine-Art Cossip.

A POPULAR and accomplished landscape painter, whose art had long passed out of date, died on the 4th inst. in the person of Mr. Penry Williams, who was born at Merthyr Tydvil in 1807, and in early life studied for a time in the Royal Academy, to the exhibition of which body he in 1822 contributed, for the first time, 'Portrait of a Lady.' In the next year he sent to the same gallery 'View of Pont-neath-Vaughn,' the first of a series of landscapes which continued to appear at Trafalgar Square till 1869. At the British Institution in 1822 he had 'View of Kilhepsti Waterfall, Vale of Neath,' and 'View of Cwm-yr-ingin Waterfall, Dowlais.' Hwas an occasional contributor to other London galleries. After he settled in Italy he naturally selected Italian subjects for his works, which were very pretty and conventional, not to say commonplace, but redeemed by considerable neatness of execution and full rather than rich colours. In 1847 he published 'Recollections of Malta, Sicily, and the Continent.' He was well known to artists visiting Rome, where his amiable qualities were highly prized.

Among the candidates for the Slade Professorship, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Colvin, are Mr. Samuel Butler, of St. John's College, the author of 'Erewhon' (first class Classical Tripos, 1858); Mr. W. M. Conway, of Trinity College; Mr. Watkiss Lloyd; Mr. J. H. Middleton; Mr. H. Quilter, of Trinity College; and Mr. E. Radford, of Trinity College; and Mr. E. Radford, of Trinity Hall. Mr. Butler used to be an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Mr. Conway is Professor of Fine Art in the new college at Liverpool. Mr. Watkies Lloyd, the author of 'The Age of Pericles' and 'A History of Sicily to the Athenian War,' is one of our first authorities on Greek art. Mr. Middleton is a practising architect, and has just published an elaborate work on Rome, which we have re-

viewed this week and last. Mr. Quilter is the art critic of the Spectator. Mr. Radford has lectured and written on art.

The mosaic designed by Mr. Burne Jones, representing Christ blessing the earth, which we have already described as intended for the American Church in Rome, has been placed as intended.

The Rev. W. H. Wayne, referring to our notice of his Zurbaran, now in the Academy, states that it was taken from the baggage of Joseph Bonaparte at the battle of Vittoria, when it fell into the hands of our correspondent's grandfather.

THE Bulletin Épigraphique announces that M. W. Henzen is preparing a collection of typical Roman inscriptions, which will be up to the latest lights in this department of knowledge, and which is intended to supersede both Wilmanns and Orelli. It is also stated that Prof. Hübner is at work upon a new edition of the second volume of the Berlin 'Corpus,' containing the inscriptions of Roman Spain.

THE municipal council of La Roche-sur-Yon, the birthplace of M. Baudry, has decided to erect a monument to the deceased painter.

The collection of drawings bequeathed to the Louvre by M. His-de-la-Salle has been placed in the gallery next to that which contains the gift of M. Thiers to the same museum.

THE Société d'Aquarellistes Français has opened its annual exhibition in the gallery of M. G. Petit. The gathering is unusually attractive, and includes drawings by MM. Harpignies, Zuber, E. Yon, Duez, Courant, Besnard, Heilbuth, Claude, De Penne, V. Gilbert, and A. Morot.

M. Pierre Loison, a French sculptor of ability and repute, who was born in 1821, is dead. He was a pupil of David d'Angers, and obtained a Medal of the Third Class in 1845, a Medal of the First Class in 1853, a rappel in 1859, the Legion of Honour in 1859. Among his works are 'Sapho,' 'Phryné,' 'Daphnis et Chloé,' 'L'Histoire,' and the 'Clovis' at St. Germain-l'Auxerrois.

FLORENCE is going to celebrate this year the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Donatello. A work on Donatello, by Prof. Cavallucci, illustrated with thirty photographs reproduced by the platinotype process, is announced by Hoepli of Milan.

The Turkestan Messenger publishes a letter stating that two ancient Christian sepulchres have just been discovered in the plain of Tchouia, in the district of Tokmak. One near Tokmak itself was discovered by Dr. Poiarkoff, and the other in the environs of Pishpek was brought to light during the operations of the topographical survey. The cemetery in the environs of Pishpek extends over rather more than thirty square yards, and its surface is covered with a quantity of grave-stones bearing angular inscriptions surmounted by a cross. Dr. Poiarkoff has requested permission to carry out some excavations in the cemetery at his own expense, and it is hoped that no inconsiderable scientific results will be obtained by his researches.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

BT. James's Hall.—Mr. Walter Bache's Concert.

MR. Walter Bache's concerts are always interesting to musicians; for although we may sometimes feel inclined to question the judgment shown in the arrangement of his programmes, we may always feel assured that the concert-giver is actuated by the highest artistic aims; and his efforts, therefore, command respect even from those who do not fully sympathize with his views. He has several times engaged a full orchestra

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MR.

for his concerts, with the almost certainty of a heavy pecuniary loss—a sufficient proof of earnestness and self-sacrifice. The concert given last Monday afternoon differed from some that have preceded it in the fact that the programme was not entirely selected from the works of Liszt, Mr. Bache's former master and the object of his special enthusiasm. The change was a distinct advantage; for there are not many composers whose genius is so many-sided that they are able to retain the attention of an audience during an entire concert; and Liszt is certainly not one of the favoured few. Mr. Bache was, therefore, wise in introducing more variety into his programme, though we cannot but think that even more might have been done in this direction. With the exception of three songs sung by Mr. Winch, the whole of the concert consisted of three pianoforte concertos-Beethoven's third, in c minor, Liszt's second, in A major; and Chopin's first, in E minor, Op. 11, arranged by Tausig. In spite of the strong contrast of style in these three works, a certain amount of monotony was induced by the continual combination of the piano and orchestra; and in our opinion a symphony or other piece for orchestra alone might have advantageously replaced one of the concertos in question. In Beethoven's work, written while the composer was still, to a certain extent, under the influence of Mozart, though not without many touches characteristic of its author, Mr. Bache was heard to great advantage. His performance was broad and vigorous, yet not deficient either in delicacy or expression. The cadenza in the first movement was written by Liszt, and was played for the first time in England. Without being especially striking, it is good solid work, constructed entirely on materials provided by Beethoven himself, and admirably in keeping with its surroundings. Liszt's Concerto in A major is much less frequently heard than the companion work in E flat. On this fact the public may be heartily congratulated, for an uglier work is probably hardly to be found in the répertoire of pianoforte music. The piece opens, it is true, with a really charming and attractive theme; but after the introduction is passed we find nothing but incoherent masses of sound, relieved occasionally by snatches of melody which only serve to make the rest of the work more ugly by contrast. Of definite form, as understood by the great masters, there is nothing; properly speaking, the piece is a rhapsody for piano and orchestra, and not a concerto at all. The whole work is immensely difficult; but it was admirably played by Mr. Bache, who, however, with all his skill and earnestness, could not succeed in rendering it attractive. Three songs by Liszt, which followed the concerto, proved far more interesting, and showed (what no one who knows the composer doubts) his real poetic feeling. It is a cause alike for surprise and regret that one who in his smaller pieces proves himself so gifted, should in many of his more ambitious efforts go so far astray. The songs were excellently sung by Mr. Winch to the pianoforte accompaniment of Mr. Dannreuther. Chopin's concerto in Tausig's version, given on this occasion for the first time in England, raises once more the often

discussed question how far one composer has the right to retouch the work of another. Our own view has been frequently stated in these columns—that so long as the fact of the arrangement is clearly announced no wrong is done; but that each case must stand or fall upon its own merits. Few people, for instance, object to Mozart's additional accompaniments to the 'Messiah,' or to Franz's to the works of Bach. In the present case two questions arise - first, was it necessary or expedient to change Chopin's work at all? and, secondly, have the changes been made judiciously, and with reverent fidelity to the spirit of the original? The first question we are disposed to answer in the affirmative, not on the ground of necessity, but of expediency; because Chopin was so inexdiency; because Chopin was so inex-perienced in writing for the orchestra, and his combinations are often so ineffective, that some changes of the instrumentation may be excused, if not justified, on the score of effect. To the second question -as to the manner in which the changes have been made-our answer must be more qualified. The opening tutti of the concerto has been rewritten, and in several places entirely altered; furthermore, many of the solo passages have undergone important modification. This we hold to be absolutely inexcusable; for, whatever Chopin's shortcomings in the matter of orchestration or form may have been, he was, at all events, a great master of pianoforte technique; and the alteration of his passages after the manner of Liszt—as, for instance, in the concluding octaves in the finale, an effect not to be paralleled in any of Chopin's works-is without the shadow of a justifica-True, the music is made more brilliant, but the composer's style is lost; the voice is the voice of Chopin, but the hands are the hands of Tausig. By this and similar procedures the arranger has violated the fundamental principle that should govern all arrangements—that they be made in strict conformity with the composer's spirit and intentions. We ought to add, in completion of this notice, that Mr. Bache played the whole of his exacting programme from memory, and that an excellent orchestra, led by Mr. Deichmann and conducted by Mr. Dannreuther, did full justice to the accompaniments.

Musical Cossip.

THERE was little in the programmes of the Popular Concerts on Saturday and Monday last to call for remark. On the former occasion Beethoven's Septet was repeated with the same fine body of executants as before, and Signor Bottesini introduced a Bolero in a minor, of his own composition, for contra-bass. Mr. Charles Halle played Beethoven's Sonata in D. Op. 10, No. 3, and joined with Madame Néruda in Schumann's rarely heard Sonata in D minor. Op. 121, for piano and violin. The last-named work, like its companion in a minor, Op. 105, was composed in 1851, Schumann's last really prolific year, many of the works which date from this period showing the progress of the mental disease to which he eventually succumbed. But the finale of the p minor Sonata is as vigorous, if not as genial, as anything that ever proceeded from his pen.

M. DE PACHMANN'S rendering of Weber's Sonata in E minor on Monday was one of his finest performances this season. The work

seems to suit him to a nicety, and he plays it in seems to suit him to a nicety, and he plays it in a manner which, without exaggeration, may be termed perfect. Beethoven's Quartet in 6, Op. 18, No. 2; Haydn's in E flat, Op. 64, No. 2, and some violin solos, played by Madame Néruda, completed the programme. Miss Louise Phillips and Madame Fassett sang some agreeable dueta by Tschaïkowsky and Mary Carmichael.

The first of a series of six concerts by the students of the Royal College of Music was given in the west theatre of the Albert Hall on Thursday in last week. As the work of the college has been in operation for nearly three years, those who have studied from the beginning should be fairly proficient in their respective branches, and from this point of view most of the scholars who appeared at the above concert satisfied reasonable expectations, though in no instance was exceptional talent displayed, and it will, therefore, be as well not to particularize.

sullivan's 'Martyr of Antioch' was revived on Wednesday by the Albert Hall Choral Society, and though the attendance was much smaller than usual, owing to a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the work was very warmly received. The performance was, indeed, one of the very best ever given by the society, one of the very best ever given by the society, the choruses being sung with rare expression, refinement, and precision, while, of course, the principal parts received the fullest justice at the hands of Madame Albani, Madame Patey, and Mr. Lloyd. Sir Arthur Sullivan, who conducted his work, may be commended for declining persistent energies for the funeral hymn. "Brother interest energies for the funeral hymn." Brother sistent encores for the funeral hymn, "Brother, thou art gone before us," and the contralto air
"Io, pean." Hiller's 'Song of Victory' formed the second part of the concert.

The first public performance by pupils of the operatic class of the Royal Academy of Music was given on Thursday afternoon at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. The work selected for performance was Sir George Macfarren's two-act opera 'Jessy Lea,' which was originally written some twenty years ago for Mr. German Reed, and produced at the Gallery of Illustra-tion under the title of "opera di camera." The libretto, by the late John Oxenford, is an impudent plagiarism of Scribe's 'Le Philtre,' written for Auber; the music is among the most pleasing that Sir George Macfarren has written. The opera has only four characters and no chorus, so that only a few members of the operatic class had an opportunity of displaying their abilities. Mrs. Wilson Osman, Miss Susanna Fenn, Mr. Lawrence Kellie, and Mr. Musgrove Tufasil were all more successful as singers than as actors; but it would be unfair to criticize the efforts of students too severely, and we prefer to express our opinion that the rendering of 'Jessy Lea,' considered as a first performance, conferred credit on all concerned. The opera was conducted by Mr. Fiori.

MR. EBENEZER PROUT has just completed another symphony, which he has composed for the Eglesfield Musical Society, Queen's College, Oxford. The work, which is written for a comparatively small orchestra (without trombones), is to be produced at the society's concert in May next.

Mr. Cowen's 'Sleeping Beauty' is to be given in Paris by the Concordia Society on March 4th, and the same composer's 'Language of the Flowers' is to be performed there at one of M. Colonne's concerts, while his 'Scandinavian' symphony is to be performed at Liège on March 6th. March 6th.

MR. Carl Rosa has just completed a most successful season at Liverpool, where he has produced English versions of Maillart's 'Les Dragons de Villars' and Marchetti's 'Ruj Blas.' Both works have been received with much favour, and will probably be useful additions to the provincial repertoire, though they are not likely to prove very attractive in London where public taste in matters operatic has greatly changed of late years.

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ME. S. MIDGLEY gave the first of a series of hamber concerts at the Church Institute, Bradchamber concerts at the University in the 29th ult., with an excellent programme, including, among other items, Dvorak's Sonata in F. Op. 57, for piano and violin, played by the concert-giver and Herr Straus.

THE programme of Mr. Charles Halle's concert at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Thurs-day evening included Beethoven's Septet, Berlioz's Overture to 'King Lear,' and Mendels-sohn's Violin Concerto, played by Madame Nor-

DvorAk's 'Spectre's Bride' was performed by the Glasgow Choral Union on Thursday evening under the direction of Mr. Manns.

Mr. John Boosey gave the ninth of his pre-ent series of Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening.

ORGAN Writers of the Eighteenth and Early Part of the Nineteenth Centuries' formed the subject of a paper read before the "Sette of Odd Volumes" on Friday, February 5th, by Mr. Burnham W. Horner (assistant organist at Mr. Burnnam w. Horner (assistant organist at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court, and author of 'Queen Anne Music,' one of the opuscula of the "Sette"). Mr. Horner exhibited a collection of books on the organ, and illustrated his lecture by an organ recital.

FRANZ LISZT has completed a new composition in honour of Richard Wagner, to which he is said to have given the strange title, 'Die Leichen- oder Todtengondel.'

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Toole's.—' Faust and Loose; or, Brocken Yows,' a Bursque. By F. C. Burnand.

HAYMARKET.—' A Woman of the World,' a Comedy in hee Acts. By B. C. Stephenson.

It is time that our writers for the stage hould take a different view of burlesque. That a humourist so brilliant as Mr. Burnand should give to the stage a production so vapid as 'Faust and Loose; or, Brocken Yows,' is only explicable on the ground that he is flogging a dead horse. Granted that in the new burlesque there are some comic business and a few good jokes - granted also that its failure to please the public on the first night was in part due to shortcomings of the management,—the fact remains that the piece as a whole is intrinsically dull, and that no spark of invention is shown in the treatment of the subject. It is not at all droll to convert Valentine from a soldier into a policeman, to substitute for Martha the mother of Marguerite, who is played by a man, and to give in place of the ghostly revels on the Brocken a Foresters' Fête and a firework display at the Crystal Palace. If it is humorous to supply instead of the fiendish power of Mephistopheles a harlequin's wand, let Mr. Burnand have full credit for the idea. A subject should, however, be burlesqued rather than the characters. Mr. Burnand's readings in the great collection of the Bollandists might, perhaps, have suggested a line for adoption. We say this with no intentional irreverence. Mediæval legend is full of stories in which Lucifer or some other colleague of Mephistopheles is easily worsted by saints not always of the first order. What use Ingoldsby has made of these legends is, of course, known. Now if, setting out with this notion, Mr. Burnand had shown Mephistopheles, like the Belphegor of nough they Machiavelli, less than a match for human astuteness and wickedness, he would have has greatly cone on lines that might have enabled his

play to rank as literature. To show Mephistopheles worsted in the combat with Faust, topholes worsted in the compat with Faust, and returning to Hades with a largely increased experience, and a determination not to cope again with human wickedness if he could avoid it, would furnish at least some novelty of treatment. Better than the plan Mr. Burnand adopts would be that of turning the piece topsy-turvy, and having a female Doctor Faust and a male Margaret. Whatever may be thought of these suggestions, it is at least certain that a burlesque such as Mr. Burnand supplies is worthy neither of the author nor of the actors to whom it is entrusted.

'A Woman of the World,' a version by Mr. B. C. Stephenson of 'Der Probepfeil' of Oscar Blumenthal, produced at the Haymarket, is wholly unsuited to English taste. Few things connected with the stage are, indeed, more remarkable than the slightness of our obligation to the modern German drama. The central character in 'Der Probepfeil' has copied the score of an opera by a poor and an obscure musician, has produced it with success, and trades upon the reputation thus acquired. Women especially are wildly in love with the new composer, who is on the point of marrying a young girl of family and fortune.

The detection and exposure of this impostor constitute the play. In an art-loving capital it is possible that a theme such as this may interest. In London it is altogether valueless. The different specimens of dilettanti and virtuosi whom Blumenthal has collected are, moreover, not too easily conceivable on the English stage. These characters were, as a rule, well played by some of our young actors. Mr. Beer-bohm Tree was excellent as the pseudo-musician, and Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, and Mr. H. Kemble gave pictures equally clever and lifelike of various types of eccentricity. Miss Helen Barry played the woman of the world, who, after posing as selfish and designing, proves in the end to be a very honest and estimable character. Miss Forsyth was attractive as a juvenile heroine. 'A Woman of the World' is not likely, however, to be heard of again.

SHAKSPEARE DOCUMENTS.

In the course of an examination of the MS. collections of Mr. J. E. Severne, of Wallop, I have discovered, amongst the deeds relating to Stratford-upon-Avon, two which I believe will be found of interest to Shakspearean scholars. The first is the original final concord (and counterpart), dated Westm., Mich. Term, anno 44 Eliz. (1602), made between William Shakespeare, gent., and Hercules Underhill, gent., for the sale of a messuage, two granaries, two gardens, and two orchards, with appurtenances,

in Stratford-upon-Avon.

It appears from Mr. Halliwell - Phillipps's 'Works of William Shakespeare,' vol. i. p. 140, that the poet purchased New Place in Easter Term, anno 39 Eliz. (1597), from William Underhill, of Stratford. The final concord relating to that transaction was, in 1853, in the possession of Mr. Wheler, of Stratford. The contents will be found in print at the page above re-ferred to, but it is noticeable that the words "et duobus pomariis" are wanting. It may be that the orchards were acquired at a later date, and from *Hercules* Underhill, with whom the concord now in question was made. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has twice printed a portion of the contents of the present deed, viz., in his great work referred to, vol. i. p. 169, and in his 'Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare,' fifth edition. The text had been previously printed by Mr. Payne Collier in his 'New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare,' 1835, p. 29, "from the fines preserved at the Chapter House, Westminster."

Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has twice printed a proper years and the chapter House, Westminster."

Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps observes, in relation to the present concord, that "in the absence of the deed which would explain the object of this fine, it can only be conjectured that after Shakespeare had bought New Place [from William Underhill] it was discovered that Hercules Underhill had some contingent interest in the property, which was conveyed to the poet by this second transaction."

this second transaction."

The second document is the original exemplification, dated Westm., 29th Nov., anno 23
Charles I. (1647), of a recovery by William Hathway and Thomas Hathway, against Richard Hathway and Thomas Hathway, against Richard Lane, gent., and William Smyth, gent., of a messuage with appurtenances in the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars. At the trial Elizabeth Nashe, widow, was called by the defendants as witness. This was probably "the dwellinghouse within the precincts of the late Black Fryers," the mortgage deed of which with the poet's signature, is exhibited in the Department of MSS. at the British Museum.

Of this deed the same contlemen observes.

Of this deed the same gentleman observes ('Outlines,' p. 584) that, "instead of one recovery only having been suffered, there were two filed in Mich. Term, viz., one that referred to the Warwickshire estates, and a separate one for 'unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in parochia Sancte Anne, Blackfriars.'" The deeds are in Latin and in excellent preservation.

A SHAKSPEAREAN READING.

Copenhagen, January, 1886.

In 'Macbeth,' Act I. sc. vi., Banquo, in describing the pleasant situation of Macbeth's castle, says (according to the reading now universally accepted) :-

This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting martlet, does approve
By his loved mansionry that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here.

The reading of the folios is mansonry, the correction to mansionry being due to Theobald. Pope in his second edition proposed masonry, which was adopted by Hanmer only of all editors old or modern; indeed, as far as I have seen, they have, one and all, considered it altogether below their notice. Now this is to me perfectly astonishing. The original reading being evidently a misprint, a correction was inevitable. Two are proposed, the one no more violent than the other (omitting a letter in the one case, inserting one in the other); the one (masonry) gives us a well-known word and a most excellent meaning, the other a word which is no word at all, a word never seen or heard of before or since, but simply coined for the occasion, and badly coined; indeed, a word, in my opinion, next to impossible. I am very much mistaken if the whole language affords one single instance of a word being formed by adding the termina-tion -ry to another word ending in -sion. The choice between these two readings, then, one would think, could not be doubtful. And yet the fact is that mansionry has been almost unani-mously preferred by editors to masonry! How is this to be accounted for? The only explanation I can think of is that none of these editors tion I can think of is that none of these editors has ever seen, or taken particular notice of, a swallow's nest, otherwise they would have known that it really is "masonry," and, moreover, that this is a striking peculiarity, distinguishing the swallow's nest from those of most other birds.

I submit, then, that Pope's reading ought to be reinstated, and the quasi-word mansionry once for all dimissed from the English dictionary.

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MR. STANLEY WEALE, whose 'Sturm und Drang' drew some attention on its publication last year, has a drama in the press entitled 'Babylon Bound.' It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

'DIVORCONS,' by MM. Sardou and De Najac, has been given at the Royalty. M. Noblet fails to look the character of Adhémar, but acts it in admirably conscientious style; and Mdlle. Magnier, without assigning to Cyprienne much of the vivacity and animal spirits of Madame Chaumont, plays the rôle successfully. The excisions from this amusing piece made in obedience to the Censure detract from its effect.

'THE GALLEY SLAVE,' a drama by Mr. Bartley Campbell, which has been given in the country, has found its way to London, and was played on Monday at the Grand Theatre. It is a conventional work and is indifferently played. Mr. Luigi Lablache creates, however, a favour-able impression as the hero, acting with much earnestness and sincerity.

An autumn and winter season, extending over six months, will, it is said, be begun by Mr. Edward Compton at the Strand Theatre in August next.

'Antoinette Rigaud' is to be produced this evening at the St. James's Theatre; and 'The Lord Harry' will be given at the Princess's on Thursday.

Mr. Thorne has acquired for the Vaudeville Theatre the English rights of 'Une Mission Délicate,' by M. Bisson, now in course of per-formance at the Théâtre de la Renaissance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.-J. T. D.-H. M. C.-L. D. D.-W. D.-R. S.-R. B.-received. R. A. S .- We do not know

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Printed by John C. Francis, Athenseum Press, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by the said John C. Francis at No. 22, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute and Mr. John Mensies, Edinburgh; for Insland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturiay, February 13, 1886.